

Attakapas Historical Association

Mrs. David R. Williams President

Miss Pearl M. Segura	Vice-Pres.	Harris Periou, Treasurer
Orres LeBlanc	Record. Secretary	Glenn Conrad, Secretary

Board of Directors

Rt. Rev. George Bodin	Otis Hebert
Mrs. Jerome A. Broussard	Miss Pearl M. Segura
Mrs. Sampson Delcambre	Albert Silverman
Mrs. Henry Duchamp	Mrs. Ernest Yongue

Standing Committee

History Committee

Tradition Committee

Miss Maurine Bergerie, Chairman	J. C. Chargois, Chairman
---------------------------------	--------------------------

Genealogy Committee

Grover Rees, Chairman

Landmarks Committee

Mrs. Harold Aubry, Chairman, St. Martin
Mrs. Frederick J. Nehrass, Lafayette
Mrs. H. H. Dinkins, Jr., St. Mary
Mrs. Virginia KyleHine, Iberia
Mrs. Karl B. Hollier, Vermillion

Scholarship Committee

Mr. Jerome A. Broussard, Chairman
Rt. Rev. George Bodin
Glenn A. Conrad

Membership Committee

Mrs. Charles A. Langill, Chairman
Miss Dorothy Bernard, 405 Lerard St., Breaux Bridge, La.
Mrs. Norman Faulk, 506 Wiltz St., Rayne, La.
Mrs. Karl Hollier, 605 E. St. Victor, Abbeville, La.
Miss Camille Broussard, P. O. Box 246, Loreauville, La.
Mrs. Dudley David, 122 Burdin St., St. Martinville, La.
Mrs. John Reaux, Box 348, Rt. 1, Lafayette, La.
Albert Silverman, Box 568, Franklin, La.

Publication Committee and Editorial Board

Mrs. Henry Duchamp, Chairman, Publications Committee
Miss Maurine Bergerie, History
J. C. Chargois, Traditions
Mrs. Harold Aubry, Landmarks
Grover Rees, Genealogy

Table of Contents

President's Message	
Lyle Givens Williams.....	Page 2
Jean-Francois Broussard and Catherine Richard	
Vita and John Reaux.....	Page 4
Acadiana's "Iles de Lilas"	
Thomas J. Arceneaux.....	Page 18
Some effects of Acadian Settlement on the	
Pattern of Land Occupance in Lafayette Parish	
Lyle Givens Williams.....	Page
Early Louisiana Architecture	
John Albert Landry.....	Page

Notes on Contributors

John and Vita Reaux have devoted their time to genealogical research since John retired from the Post Office. They are engaged in a complete reconstruction of the family trees of the early Acadian leader Joseph Broussard, dit "Beausoleil," reconstruction which is appearing in the Gazette.

Thomas J. Arceneaux, Professor of Agriculture and Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, has long been a student of Acadian history and traditions. His work has previously appeared in the Gazette.

Lyle Givens Williams, Associate Professor of English at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, is interested in the cultural geography of the Attakapas territory. She is a doctoral candidate in foreign languages at Louisiana State University.

John Albert Landry is a New Iberia architect who has long studied the architectural expression of man in South and Central Louisiana. He is active as well in the Iberia Little Theatre and the Iberia Cultural Resources Association.

Finance and Budget Committee

J. B. Landry, Chairman

Miss Camille Broussard

Sidney Dubois

Ex officio - the President and the Treasurer

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

I have enjoyed serving on the Board of Directors of the Attakapas Historical Association for the past five years: two as vice-president and one as president. I have seen a healthy growth in the association and I look forward with confidence to its taking its place among the significant historical associations of the nation.

May I take this opportunity to thank the officers, the board members, and all those who have worked so willingly and well to carry on the work of the association this year.

We have not accomplished all that we had hoped to, but we can point with pride to several things: the high quality of the programs at the Fourth Annual Conference in New Iberia in November, 1970, and the January 1971 membership meeting in Breaux Bridge, both of which were well attended; to the establishment of a Scholarships Fund of five hundred dollars to be awarded to a graduate student in history at the University of Southwestern Louisiana working on a thesis or dissertation in the field of Louisiana history; to the completion by the Landmarks Committee of the authenticated data on Oak and Pine Alley in St. Martinville and the application to the Louisiana Tourist Bureau for an historic marker; to the growth in our membership to more than three hundred members from eleven states, the District of Columbia, and seven foreign countries. These things we can count as accomplishments.

Of tremendous importance also are the efforts of our Publications Committee to regularize the date of issue of the Attakapas Gazette and to improve its scope. Both of these objectives will depend in large measure on the aid and cooperation of each of our members. Your editor works hard at her job, but she cannot invent the articles that go into the Gazette. She needs a stack of material from which to choose the articles for four annual issues. Won't you help by sending her articles, documented information, captioned pictures for publication? Specifications for copy can be found elsewhere in these pages. Material in any of the four fields of continuing interest--genealogy, history, landmarks and traditions--will be welcomed. Your Gazette can be as good as you make it.

The Annual Election Meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Monday, April 26, 1971, at the St. Martin Parish Library, St. Martinville. The Articles of Incorporation provide for from four to fifteen board members elected for terms of three years. Your present board consists of twelve. The Nominations Committee Chairman, Mrs. Roy Krewitz, Breaux Bridge; Mrs. Porter Allen, Franklin; Miss Maurine Bergerie, New Iberia; Mrs. Clay Dalferes, Lafayette; Mrs. Karl R. Hollier, Abbeville, will present a slate of nominees to replace three board members whose

terms are expiring this year: Mmes. Jerome A. Broussard, Ernest Yongue, and David R. Williams. Nominations may be made from the floor provided the consent of the persons nominated has been obtained prior to their nomination.

We hope to see you in St. Martinville, April 26, 1971.

Queries

Elizabeth Rountree, 618 Botsford, Corpus Christi, Texas, 7804, wishes information on Sennette family. Julie Eugenie Sennette (b. ca. 1798; d. Feb. 12, 1836), dtr. of Eugene Sennette and Charlotte Barbe, md. Ursin Demaret (b. ca. 1794; d. April 1, 1834) on Aug. 25, 1818; he was son of Adelaide Navarro and Louis George Demaret, all of Franklin, La. Eugene Sennette's parents were Jean Baptiste Sennette and Marie Josephe Dauphin of New Orleans. Charlotte Barbe's parents were Louis Barbe and Charlotte Garyo.

Elizabeth Rountree, 618 Botsford, Corpus Christi, Texas, 78404, would like information concerning family of Robert D. Lamorandier or de la Morandier (full name apparently Theo. Francis Doucoudrait Robert D. Lamorandier). Md. Lodawiska Louise Demaret (b. Nov. 9, 1821 in St. Mary Parish) on May 27, 1841 in St. Landry Parish. He was son of Robert de la Morandiere and Elizabeth Robin. Another sister, Ursule A. Demaret (b. ca. 1833) md. a D. Lamorandier on May 15, 1871, her second husband (first husband Samuel A. Scribner). Could her sister Lodawiska have died and could this be her husband?

Mrs. Grant H. Molett, 104 Vista Drive, Lafayette, La. 70501 would like to know who were the parents of Nicolas Baudoin also called Antoine or Antonio. He married Marguerite Brou (x) after the death in 1754 of her husband Yve (Jean) Dorvin (Der-vain). Estate of Nicolas Baudoin is in the St. Charles Parish Court House, Hanville, Louisiana, 1798-1799.

Mr. F. J. Hollier, Jr., 3122 13th Street Port Arthur, Texas 70640, wishes information about John Lyons (born 1750, died 1835) who married Nancy Ahart. Settled on Bayou Queue de Tortue. Where were John and Nancy born?

D. J. Corwin, Sr., 2912 Grand Route, St. John, New Orleans 70119, would like to contact anyone having information regarding the parents or descendants of John Theodore Ernst born in Germany, 1818-wife, Charlotte Kuhn born in Prussia, 1822--children, Otto George born 1851, Emma born 1857, Tina or Josephine born 1864, Wilhelmina Charlottena born Nov. 4, 1853. Would like to know who they married, also their children.

Jean Francois Broussard
and
Catherine Richard

Vita B. and John R. Reaux

JOSEPH DIT BEAUSOLEIL BROUSSARD, (Jean Francois & Catherine Richard) was born ca. 1702 (PR). He married Agnes Thibodeau (Michel & Agnes Dugas) on 11 September 1725 (PR) and was buried on the 5th of September 1765. He had died the day before "au dernier camp d'en bas aux Attakapas, Louisiana."

In 1752 Joseph dit Beausoleil Broussard was among the three Broussard family living at Petcoudiac (PG notes p. 971) with his wife, eight boys, and two girls. Only eight children are known. The following children of Joseph dit Beausoleil Broussard and Agnes Thibodeau were living at Petcoudiac from 1753 to 1757; Victor Gregoire Broussard and his wife Isabelle LeBlanc, Raphael Broussard and his wife Rose LeBlanc, Joseph (Petit Joe) Broussard and his wife Anastasie LeBlanc, and Claude Broussard (P.G. notes p. 972). Joseph dit Beausoleil Broussard later moved inland to a place now called Stoney Creek on the Petit codiac River near the present Moncton, and still later they moved farther upstream to a place they called "Village des Beausoleil" (now Boundry Creek). It was there that they were lining in 1755 when the order of expulsion of the Acadians was issued. Joseph dit Beausoleil Broussard was one of the eight Acadians who signed a contract in New Orleans before Garic, Notary, dated April 3, 1765, with Antoine Bernard D'Autrive, former Captain of Infantry, to settle in the Attakapas District to raise cattle on shares.

It was upon Governor Vaudreuil's recommendation to the Spanish Governor of Louisiana that Joseph dit "Beausoleil" Broussard was made a commandant.

- I--Jean Gregory Broussard, b. 24 June 1726 (PR) m. Anne Leblanc. was known as Le Petit Jean Beausoleil Broussard (PG p. 973)
A--Elizabeth Broussard m. Francois Bourg (Jean & Anne Terriot) 30 Aug. 1760. In the marriage contract it stated her mother was deceased. Her father was also believed to be dead. (PG p. 973)
B--Madeleine Broussard m. Francois Guilbeau (Joseph & Madeleine Michel) 18 July 1772 (SM) (Succ. #461 SMCH)
1--Anastasie Guilbeau bt. 2 July 1774 (SM) m. Donat Bro (Breaux* (Firmin & Elizabeth Bro) 9 Jan 1793 (SM) m. Joseph Mache (Pierre & Magdeleine Daigle) 6 Oct. 1819 (SM)
2--Francois Louis Guilbeau bt. 5 May 1776 (SM)
3--Joseph Guilbeau b. 15 April 1777 (SM) m. Magdeleine Hebert 14 Aug. 1798 (SM) m. Clotilde Landry 22 Oct. 1826 (L)

- 4--Anne Guilbeau b. 3 Aug. 1782 (SM) d. 16 Aug. 1783 (SM)
- 5--David Francois Guilbeau b. 2 July 1785 (SM) m.
Adelaide Duhon (Jean Bapt. & Marie Josephe Gautreau)
21 May 1807 (SM)
- 6--Edouard Guilbeau b. 20 Sept. 1792 (SM)
- 7--Julien Guilbeau bt. 4 June 1795 (SM) m. Marie Azelie
Leblanc 17 June 1833 (SM)
- 8--Marie Victoire Guilbeau m. Louis Hebert m. Hypolite
Savoie (Francois & Marie Martin) 8 Jan. 1800 (SM)
- 9--Seraphine Guilbeau b. 12 Feb. 1788 (SM) m. Julien Babin
Joseph & Anastasie Melanson) 25 Aug. 1807 (SM) m.
Alexandre Broussard (Joseph & Anne Brau) 10 Sept. 1821 (SM)
- 10--Julie Guilbeau bt. 23 Sept 1798 (SM) m. Joseph Terence
Bienvenu Devince (Alexandre & Felicite Louise Henrietta
Litel de Timcourt) 17 Feb. 1817 (SM)

II--Victor Broussard was among the eight Acadians who signed a contract in New Orleans, dated 3 April 1765 with Antoine Bernard D'Aurive to settle in the Attakapas District and raise cattle on shares. He was married to Isabelle Leblanc. She was buried at Attakapas in Louisiana, the 29th Oct. 1765 (SM)

A--Joseph Broussard b. 15 Sept 1753 (PG p. 968-1)

B--Agnes Broussard b. 15 March 1757 (PG p. 970)

III--Raphael Broussard bt. 14 April 1733 at Beaubassin, m.
Rose Leblanc

A--Joseph Broussard b. 14 March 1756 (PG p. 969)

B--Francoise Broussard b. 16 May 1747 (PG p. 970)

IV--Thimothee Broussard b. 8 Feb. 1741 Beaubassin (PG p. 963)

Probably same as Athanase (Tanase) living at Halifax, 12

Aug 1763, with wife and three children (PG p. 974-2)

Athanase was in census of 1766 at Attakapas.

V--Joseph (Petit Joe) Broussard m. Anastasie Leblanc. Joseph
died 18 Dec. 1788 (SM) (Succ. Book 19 # 156 Year 1788) (SM)

A--Rene Broussard m. Marie Madeleine Landry (Firmin &
Francoise Thibodeau)

1--Marie Madeleine Broussard b. 20 Feb. 1776 (SM)

After the death of Marie Madeleine Landry, Rene Broussard
married Barbara (Ana) Gaudin (Bonaventure & Theotiste
Thibaudau)

2--Joseph Rene Broussard bt. 13 May 1779 (OP) m.

Constance Leblanc (Pierre & Anastasie Louvierre) 1800 (SM)

a--Josephine Broussard b. 20 April 1801 (SM) m.

Rosemond Broussard

b--Hippolite (Hypolite) Valmont Broussard b. 27 April
1803 (SM)

c--Adelle (Marie Delphine) Broussard b. 17 Aug. 1805 (SM)

d--Alexandre Broussard b. 3 Nov. 1807 (SM) m. Clarisse
Amelie Leblanc (SM)

e--Susanne Doralise Broussard b. 1809 (SM) m. Eloi

Derouen (Joseph & Solange Frejean) 13 June 1825 (SM)

f--Marcelite b. 1811

g--Marcelin (Marsillien) Broussard b. 10 March 1814 (SM)

m. Euphrosine Leblanc (Agricole & Euphrosine Hebert
19 Nov. 1832.

- 3--Julie Broussard b. 1786 (SM)
- 4--Marie Broussard b. 15 May 1788 (SM) m. Isidore Broussard (Simon & Marguerite Blanchard)
- a--Simon Broussard b. 11 Dec. 1804 (SM)
- b--Adelaide Broussard b. 25 May 1807 (SM) m. Jean Pierre Landry
- c--Joseph Drozin Broussard b. 9 March 1809 (SM)
- d--Marie Azema Broussard m. Ursin Primeaux (Jonat & Marie Leblanc 1st May 1829 (L)
- e--Sylvanie Broussard
- f--Uranie Magdeleine Broussard m. Theogene Broussard (Theophile & Adelaide Leblanc) 25 June 1832 (L)
- g--Anastasie Broussard m. Willaire Broussard (Aloy & Marguerite Thibodeau) 20 July 1829 (L)
- h--Leon Broussard b. 11 April 1822 (L)
- 5--Aloy Rene Broussard b. 1795 (SM) m. Angelique (Julie) Giroir (Jacques & Angelique Broussard) 3 May 1814 (SM)
- a--Aloy Broussard b. 1st July 1815 (SM)
- b--Jean Euclide Broussard b. 28 May 1819 (SM)
- c--Alexandre Broussard b. 11 April 1823 (L)
- d--Josephine Broussard b. 25 April 1825 (L)
- e--Caroline Broussard bt. 4 March 1827 (L)
- f--Amile Broussard b. 28 July 1828 (L)
- g--Eosthene Broussard b. Aug. 1830 (L)
- h--Cleonise Broussard bt. 2 May 1833 (L) m. Edmond Simon
- i--Treville Broussard b. 5 March 1835 (L)
- 6--Edouard Broussard b. 2 Aug. 1789 (SM) m. Delphine Broussard (Raphael & Marguerite Leblanc) widow of Paulin Hardouin 1 Feb. 1820 (SM)
- a--Raphael Broussard b. 1 March 1828 (SM)
- B--Anastasie Broussard b. 24 March 1756 (A)
After the death of Anastasie Leblanc, Joseph (Petit Joe) Broussard married Marguerite Savoie
- C--Marguerite Broussard b. 23 April 1765 (FC) m. Jean Bernard (Michel & Marie Guilbeay)
- 1--Marie Bernard b. 2 Nov. 1787 (SM) m. Charles Guidry (Pierre & Margarita Miller) 16 July 1816 (SM)
- 2--Francois Bernard b. 10 Jan. 1794 (SM) m. Marie Zeline Carmouche
- a--Marie Zeline Bernard b. 13 June 1813 (SM)
- b--Marguerite Bernard b. 30 Jan 1818 (SM)
- c--Amelien Bernard b. 27 Aug. 1826 (L)
- d--Clemence Bernard b. 7 Dec. 1835 (L)
- e--Arzelie Bernard bt. 26 May 1841 (L)
- 3--Marie Adelaide Bernard b. 1 Jan. 1796 (SM) m. Pierre Guidry (David & Modeste Borda) 3 Sept. 1811 (SM)
- 4--Marguerite Bernard b. 2nd July 1802 (SM)
- 5--Marcelline Bernard b. 16 June 1807 (SM)
- 6--Marie Tersile Bernard b. 11 Feb. 1809 (SM)
- 7--Ursin Bernard m. Aloyse Bernard m. 27 June 1815 (SM)
- 8--Jean Bernard b. 9 April 1783 m. Scholastique Giroard (Firmin & Marguerite Cormier) m. 8 Feb. 1844 (L)
- 9--Joseph Bernard m. Marguerite Giroir (Firmin & Marguerite Cormier) 3 Jan 1810 (SM)

- D--Anastasie Broussard b. 1769 (SM) m. Michel Broussard
(Jean Baptiste & Ann Brun)
- E--(Josaphat Broussard b. 26 March 1772 (PC)
- F--Magdeleine Broussard b. 26 March 1772 (SM) m. Francois
Bernard (Michel & Marie Guillebaud)
- 1--Francois Bernard b. 5 Jan. 1794 (SM)
- 2--Marie Aspasie Bernard bt. 26 July 1795 (SM) m. Hurbert
Perrodin (Francois & Marie Janin) of France, 9 March
1838 (L)
- 3--Emilie Bernard b. 2 March 1806 (SM)
- 4--Maurice Emile Bernard b. 20 March 1809 (SM)
- 5--Marie Erasie Bernard b. 10 Feb. 1811 (SM)
- 6--Pierre Hervilien Bernard m. Hortense Dugas (Louis &
Constance Leblanc) 14 Nov. 1822 (SM)
- a--Aspasie (Laure Bernard b. 26 May 1825 (SM)
- b--Elodie Bernard b. 2 May 1827 (SM) m. Antoine Broussard
(Ursin & Julie Robichaux) 22 Oct. 1844 (SM)
- c--Constance Bernard m. Alphonse Broussard
- d-- Marie Ernestine Bernard b. 9 May 1830 (SM)
- e--Jean Euclide Bernard b. 26 March 1832 (SM)
- f--Aurore Bernard m. Etienne Bulliard
After the death of Magdeleine Broussard, Francois
Bernard married Constance Leblanc (Gilles & Theotiste
Gaudin) widow of Louis Dugas
- G--Joseph Broussard b. 15 March 1774 (SM)
- H--Francois Alexandre Broussard b. 20 March 1777 (SM)
- I--Eloy Broussard bt. 23 April 1780 (OP) m. Marguerite
Thibodeau (Anselme & Marguerite Melancon) 22 July 1800 (SM)
- 1--Ozite Broussard b. 8 March 1802
- 2--Hilaire Broussard b. 8 Sept 1803 (SM) m. Ann Azelie
Broussard (Isidore & Isabelle Thibaudau) 6 Sept. 1825 (L)
- a--Laura Broussard bt. 3 Sept. 1826 (L)
After the death of Ann Azelie Broussard, Hilaire
Broussard married Aspasie (Anastasie) Broussard
(Isidore & Marie Broussard) 20 July 1829 (L)
- b--Eloy Broussard bt. 8 May 1831 (L)
- c--Prosper Broussard bt. 13 Aug. 1833 (L) m. Marie
Delusca Trahan (XXI) 3 Jan 1859 (L)
- d--Aurelia Broussard bt. 24 July 1836 (L)
- e--Simon Broussard b. 1 Sept. 1838 (L) m. Carmelite
Broussard (Hilaire Dositee & Celeste Trahan
- f--Darnas Broussard b. 12 Dec. 1848 (L) m. Sarah
Jane Lyons (Rosmon & Melanie Nunez) 2 Oct. 1871 (ST.
Mary Mag. C.C. AB)
- g--Alexandre Broussard b. 31 Aug. 1851 (L)
- 3--Marguerite Laura Broussard b. 15 May 1818 (SM)
- 4--Dositee Broussard m. Claire Thibodeau (Joseph &
Pelagie Broussard) 20 May 1822 (SM)
- a--Hilaire Broussard b. 21 March 1823 m. Celeste Trahan
(Chalres & Eloise Leblanc) 19 Oct. 1842 (L)
- b--Marie Olive Broussard b. 7 Sept. 1825 m. Eugene Broussard
(Joseph & Susanne Boudreaux) 14 April 1845
- c--Aurisia Broussard bt. 26 Nov. 1828 (L)
- d--Elisa Broussard bt. 6 May 1832 (L)
- e--Desire Broussard bt. 28 May 1835 (L)
- f--Marguerite Emilie Broussard b. 28 Aug. 1837 (L)

- 5--Desire Broussard b. 4 Oct. 1809 (SM) m. Marie Azelie Boudreau (Jean & Marguerite Mouton) 15 Feb. 1834 (OP)
a--Florestan Broussard bt. 18 April 1835 (L)
b--Azelm Broussard bt. 24 May 1837 (L)
- 6--Lazare Broussard b. 26 Dec. 1813 (SM) m. Eranie (Uranie) Hebert (Ursin & Marguerite Richard) 2 Feb. 1835 (L)
a--Lazare Levasque Broussard bt. 18 April 1836 (L)
m. Marie Elizabeth Boudreau 18 July 1859 (L)
b--Marguerite Broussard bt. 18 Aug. 1831 (L)
- 7--Anastasie Aglae Broussard b. 11 Feb. 1816 (SM) m. Charles Sosthene Boudreau (Jean & Marguerite Mouton) 15 Aug. 1831 (L)
- 8--Josephine Broussard b. 23 April 1821 (SM) m. Sishorin Boudreau (Jean & Marguerite Mouton) 14 April 1834
- 9--Emelite (Melite) Broussard m. Ursin Broussard (Olidon & Anne Bernard 4 June 1821 (SM)
- J--Louise Ludivine Broussard m. Jean Broussard (Jean Baptiste & Anne Brun)
- 1--Louise Broussard b. 20 Nov. 1785 (SM) m. Jean Thibodeau (Anselme & Marguerite Melancon) 25 Aug. 1801 (SM)
- 2--Anastasie Broussard b. 15 Aug. 1787 (SM) m. Louis St. Julien (Louis Derneville & Marie Adelaide Castaing) 8 Jan. 1805 (SM)
a--Euclide St. Julien b. 1806. Died 1865
b--Julien St. Julien b. 1807
c--Aurelien Elie St. Julien b. 1807
d--Julie St. Julien b. 1808 m. Eugene Pellerin
e--Zoe St. Julien b. 1811 m. Domartin Pellerin
f--Leon St. Julien b. 1813 m. Cleonide (Theonide) Bernard (Joseph & Marguerite Girouard
- 3--Marie Broussard b. 20 Jan. 1789 (SM) m. Eloy Broussard (Armand & Anne Benoit) 17 June 1809 (SM) See children of Eloy Broussard and Marie Broussard
- 4--Jean Broussard III, b. 14 Dec. 1791 (SM) m. Ann Giroir (Jacques & Angelique Broussard) 4 March 1815 (SM)
a--Louise Divine Broussard b. 22 Sept 1816 (SM) m. Pierre Leon Montet (Pierre Paul & Adelaide Duhon) 30 Dec. 1833 (L)
b--Celestine (Marie Celeste) Broussard b. 7 Sept 1819 (SM) m. Paulin Broussard (Valery & Marguerite Landry 15 Feb. 1836 (L)
c--Clementine Broussard b. 31 May 1821 (SM) m. Raymond Fabre (Jean & Charlotte Lormond) 28 Dec. 1835 (L)
d--Jean Broussard IV, b. 14 Nov. 1823 (L)
e--Uranie Broussard bt. 12 Nov. 1826 (L)
f--Belizer Broussard b. 4 Aug. 1829 (L) m. Josephine Broussard 13 Feb. 1854 (L)
g--Caroline Broussard b. 24 1832 (L)
- 5--Domitille Broussard bt. 26 May 1795 (SM)
- 6--Joseph Broussard b. 20 Oct. 1798 (SM)
- 7--Julie (Azelle) Broussard b. 3 Dec. 1800 (SM) m. William Reeves (Edmond & Sally Daigle) 16 Feb. 1819
a--William Reeves b. 29 Sept 1835 (SM)
- 8--Jon Louis Broussard b. 26 Aug. 1802 (SM) m. Anastasie Landry (Basile & Marianne Mirre) 8 Feb. 1825 (L)
a--Valsin Broussard bt. 17 Dec. 1825 (L) m. Emma Montet (Leon & Louise Divine Broussard) 3 May 1858 (L)
b--Marie Alzire Broussard b. 3 Dec. 1827 (L)

- c--Belzire Broussard bt. 3 Jan. 1830 (L) m. Marcelin Dubois
(Marcelin & Elisa Mire) 19 Feb. 1844 (L)
- d--Uranie Broussard bt. 20 March 1831 (L)
- e--Laison Broussard b. 28 Jan. 1833 (L)
- f--Josephine Broussard bt. 18 Feb. 1835 m. Belizaire
Broussard
- g--Elina (Helene) Broussard m. Martial Fabre 12 Dec. 1859
(L)
- h--Cleony Broussard bt. 4 Nov. 1838 m. Napoleon Melancon
- i--Celeste Broussard m. Berneville Fabre
- 9--Pierre Arvilien Broussard b. 31 March 1804 (SM) m.
Scholastique Thibodeau (Anselm & Anne Trahan 22 Nov. 1824 (SM)
- a--Leo Broussard b. 24 April 1827 (L)
- b--Zulma Broussard b. 31 March 1830 (L)
- c--Louise Broussard b. 21 Dec. 1832 (L)
- d--Napoleon Broussard b. 25 April 1835 (L)
- 10--Aurelien Broussard b. 24 July 1806 (SM) m. Marie Bell
(Robert & Julie Broussard) 23 Sept. 1828 (L)
- a--Meance Broussard b. 1 Feb. 1833
- 11--Courville Broussard b. 9 Feb. 1808 (SM)
- 12--Clement Broussard b. 23 Oct. 1809 (SM)
- 13--Camille Broussard m. Adelaide Aglae Giroir (Pierre &
Magdelaine Thibodeau) 2 Jan. 1832
- a--Leonard Broussard b. 31 Oct. 1832 (L)
- b--Sosthene Broussard bt. 26 June 1834 (L)
- VI--Claude Broussard b. ca 1747 in Acadia m. Louise Hebert (Succ
#346 SMCH dated 1 Dec. 1819)
- A--Napolonie Broussard b. 5 Feb. 1773 (SM) m. Michel Pivoteau
(Jacques & Louise (Hustache) St. Eustache) 22 Sept. 1795 (SM)
- 1--Louise Pivoteau bt. 2 July 1797 (SM) m. Cyprien Granger
- 2--Michel Pivoteau b. 4 Feb. 1790 (SM)
- B--Jean Baptiste Broussard b. 19 Oct. 1774 (SM) m. Juliette
Trahan (Paul & Marie Duhon) 28 Sept. 1794
- 1--Edouard Broussard bt. 1 Nov. 1797 m. Felagie Dubois
(Pierre & Juliette Bartes) 9 Sept 1817 (SM)
- a--Edouard Beloni Broussard b. 1 July 1818 (SM) m. Marie
Melanie Thibodeau (Pierre Paul & Eulalie Landry) 30
May 1842 (L)
- b--Louis Hubert Broussard b. 28 Oct. 1822 (L) m. Nizida
Primeau (Francois & Justine Baudoin) 20 Feb. 1843
- c--Olivier Broussard bt. 16 Jan. 1826 (L)
- d--Eugene Broussard bt. 11 June 1830 (L) at age 3 years
- e--Jean Baptiste Broussard bt. 11 June 1830 (L) at age 2 yrs.
- f--Euclide Broussard bt. 4 Aug. 1834 (L) at age 2½ years
- g--Camille Broussard bt. 12 Sept 1835 (L) at age 1 year
- h--Oliva Broussard bt. 3 Nov. 1837 (L)
- C--Valery Broussard b. 15 May 1776 (SM) m. Marguerite Landry
(Amand & Marguerite Melancon)
- 1--Edouard Broussard b. 29 Aug. 1804 (SM)
- 2--Archille (Arville) Broussard b. 30 Aug. 1806 m. Anasie
Hebert (John & Isabelle Duhon) 20 Oct. 1832 (L)
- a--Bruno Broussard bt. 1 Dec. 1832 (L) m. Marie Aureline
Cormier 19 April 1852 (L)
- b--Marcelle Broussard b. 6 Jan. 1835 (L)

- c--Pierre Broussard bt. 4 March 1837 (L) m. Belzire Meau
29 May 1860 (L)
- 3--Onezime Broussard b. 6 May 1809 (SM) m. Marie Carmelite
Thibodeau (Jean & Marie Louise Thibodeau) 22 Oct. 1827
- a--Emilie Broussard b. 2 Aug. 1828 (L) m. Desire Broussard
- b--Lucien Broussard bt. 29 May 1830 (L)
- c--Neance Broussard bt. 31 May 1832 (L)
- d--Emilon Broussard b. 25 Jan. 1834 (L)
- e--Amelia Broussard b. 22 March 1836 (L)
- 4--Cecile Broussard m. Gerard Thibodeaux (Jean Anselme &
Marie Louise Broussard) 29 July 1828 (L)
- 5--Paulin Broussard b. 18 June 1814 (SM) m. Celestine
Broussard (Jean & Ann Giroir) 15 Feb. 1836 (L)
- a--Napoleon Broussard bt. 25 March 1838 (L)
- 6--Barthelemy Broussard b. 24 Aug. 1820 (SM) m. Marceline
Vincent (Jean Baptiste & Marie Azelie (Julie) Hebert)
23 Aug. 1841 (L)
- 7--Lambert Broussard b. 17 Sept. 1822 (L)
- 8--Lise Broussard bt. 12 Nov. 1826 (L) m. Seville Boudreaux
- D--Louis Broussard b. 25 Aug. 1777 (SM)
- E--Alexandre Broussard bt. 9 May 1779 (OP)
- F--Elizabeth (Isabelle) Broussard m. Charles Duhon (Charles &
Marie Joseph Frejean) 11 Feb. 1800 (SM) (Succ #280 SMCH)
- 1--Charles Onezime Duhon bt. 24 May 1801
- 2--Denise Duhon m. Jean Leblanc
- 3--Adelaide Duhon m. Joseph Drozin Boudreaux
- 4--Aurelien Duhon m. Seraline Trahan 1830 (L)
- 5--Dosite Duhon m. Bertile Landry 5 April 1831 (L)
- G--Pelagie Broussard m. Jean Baptiste Granger (Joseph & Anne
Genevieve Babin)
- 1--Julie Granger b. 13 March 1804 (SM) m. Cyprien Duhon
- 2--Belizer Granger m. Marie Celeste Lebleux (L)
- 3--Jean Trevil Granger m. Modeste Lebleu 15 June 1831 (L)
- 4--Lise Granger b. 20 May 1814 (SM)
- 5--Anastasie Zelie Granger b. 8 March 1817 (SM)
- H--Louise Broussard m. Jean Charles Doiron
- 1--Edouard Doiron b. 26 Jan. 1816
- I--Beloni Broussard bt. 20 March 1785 (SM)
- J--Anastasie Broussard b. 15 Jan 1786 (SM) m. Augustin Broussard
(Augustin & Anne Landry) 6 May 1806 (SM)
- 1--Augustin Broussard b. 2 Aug. 1807 (SM) m. Marie Coralie
Broussard (Eloy & Marguerite Thibodeau) 27 April 1829 (L)
- a--Hortense Broussard bt. 9 April 1827 (L)
- b--Marie Broussard b. 28 May 1830 (L)
- c--Azelie Broussard bt. 26 April 1835 (L)
- 2--Jean Broussard b. 25 Jan. 1809 (SM)
- 3--Arvillien Broussard b. 15 Aug. 1811 (SM) m. Marie Amelia
Boudreaux (Louis & Marie Adeline Landry) 20 April 1840 (L)
- 4--Benjamin Broussard b. 13 Sept. 1810 (SM)
- 5--Theodiste Broussard b. 7 Jan. 1814 (SM)
- 6--Anastasie Broussard b. 15 Nov. 1815 (SM)

- 7--Edouard Broussard b. 3 Dec. 1817 (SM) m. Clemence Hebert (Alexandre & Clarisse Broussard) 12 Feb. 1838 (L)
- 8--Don Louis Broussard b. 25 Aug. 1819 (SM) m. Marie Virginie Boudreaux (Louis & Marie Maard. Landry) 3 June 1839 (L)
- 9--Celestine Broussard b. 26 Dec. 1821 (L)
- 10--Camille Broussard b. 19 May 1826 (L)
- K--Victoire Broussard b. 15 Oct. 1787 (SM) m. Joseph Farck (Joseph & Felicite Aucoin) 27 March 1810 (SM)
- 1--Marie Celanie Farck (Faulk) b. 24 Nov. 1822 (L)
- 2--Silvanie Farck b. 11 Nov. 1824 (L)
- 3--Eugene Farck bt. 29 April 1827 (L)
- After the death of Louise Hebert, Claude Broussard married Marie Catherine Trahan (Joachim & Marie Anne Duon (Duhon) 16 Oct. 1793 (SM)
- L--Claude Broussard b. 22 May 1794 (SM)
- M--Louis (Claude) Broussard m. Marie Urasie Simon (Jean Baptiste & Magd. Aucoin) 30 April 1816 (SM) (Could be same as one above)
- 1--Edmond Broussard b. 2 Dec. 1818 (SM) m. Marie Euphrosine Lacour 10 Oct. 1849 (L)
- 2--Marie Azelie Broussard m. Peirre Tranan (Pierre & Marcelite Sellers) 25 Sept. 1837 (L)
- 3--Marie Salasie Broussard m. Edmond Athanase Trahan (Amede & Louise Ducharme) 14 July 1845
- 4--Emile Broussard b. 8 Jan. 1826 (L)
- 5--Clemile Broussard b. 19 Sept. 1829 (L)
- 6--Aureline Broussard b. 30 Oct. 1831 (L) m. Steval Simon
- 7--Joseph Broussard b. 19 March 1835 (L)
- 8--Onezime Broussard b. Feb. 1837 (L)
- N--Jean Joseph Broussard b. 20 March 1796 (SM)
- O--Marie Magdeleine Broussard b. 25 Oct. 1797 (SM)
- P--Marie Broussard m. Pierre Guidry (Olivier & Felicite Aucoin) 27 Dec. 1817 (SM)
- 1--Joseph Laysin Guidry b. 9 Oct. 1820 (SM)
- 2--Joseph Guidry b. 15 Nov. 1823 (L) m. Emilie Saunier 18 April 1842 (SM)
- 3--Josephine Guidry b. 15 Nov. 1823 m. Maxile Trahan (L)
- 4--Treville Guidry bt. 16 Oct. 1825 (L)
- 5--Emile Guidry bt. 23 April 1826 (L)
- Q--Delphine Broussard b. 8 Aug. 1799 (SM) m. Michel Faulk (Joseph & Felicite Aucoin)
- 1--Marie Carmelite Faulk b. 3 May 1822 (L)
- 2--Celestine Faulk m. Antoine Frederick (Silvain & Melizere Mayar) 30 Oct. 1837 (L)
- 3--Josephine Faulk m. David Meaux (Francis & Constance Broussard) 1832 (L)
- 4--Steinville Faulk bt. 24 April 1826 (L)
- 5--Aspasie Faulk b. 12 Aug. 1828 (L) m. Ozeme Vincent (Jean Bapt. & Marie Azelie Hebert) 18 Aug. 1845 (L)
- 6--Neuville Faulk bt. 31 Oct. 1830 (L)
- 7--Alexandre Faulk b. 24 Dec. 1832 (L)
- 8--Marie Delphine Faulk bt. 5 April 1835 (L)
- R--Julie Broussard b. Aug. 1801 (SM)
- S--Celestine Broussard b. 1 Aug. 1803 (SM) m. Joseph Zephirin Trahan (Antoine Joseph & Yzabel Mire)
- 1--Lisa Trahan b. 1 Aug. 1824 (SM)
- 2--Oliva Trahan b. 5 July 1826 (L)
- 3--Marie Azema Trahan b. 8 Nov. 1830 (L)
- 4--Marie Adeline Tranan b. 23 May 1833 (L)

- 5--Joseph Laison Trahan bt. 11 Oct. 1835 (L)
 T--Jean Broussard b. 2 Aug. 1805 (SM)
 U--Armand Broussard b. 25 Sept. 1807 (SM)
 VII--Isabelle Broussard m. Rene Trahan (Rene & Elizabeth Darois)
 A--Louis Joseph Trahan b. 19 Aug. 1773 (PC) m. Seraphine
 Thiboceau (Paul & Rosalie Guillebaut) 20 Nov 1792 (SM)
 VII--Armand (Armand) Broussard b. ca. 1754 in Acadie m. Helene (Hel-
 aine) Landry (Firmin & Francoise Thibaudau) 15 July 1771 (SM).
 Helene Landry died 29 Aug. 1774 (SM) (OA Book 1700-1779 #16
 SMCH) Armand Broussard died 18 Jan. 1818 (SM) at the age of 64
 years.
 A--Josaphat Broussard b. 29 Nov. 1771 (SM) m. Marie Francoise
 Trahan (Pierre & Marguerite Duon) 16 Oct. 1793 (SM)
 1--Eloy Josaphat Broussard bt. 5 April 1775 (SM) m. Susanne
 Broussard (Joseph & Anne Braud) 1 March 1813 (SM)
 a--Marcellite Broussard m. Francois Legros (Jean & Julie
 David) 5 Feb. 1833 (SM)
 b--Eloy Broussard b. 24 Oct. 1815 (SM)
 c--Adeline Broussard, b. 15 July 1817 (SM)
 d--Caroline Broussard b. 6 Nov. 1819 (SM)
 e--Irma Broussard b. 20 Jan. 1822 (SM) m. Hypolite Breaux
 f--Azema Broussard b. 9 April 1824 (SM)
 g--Susanne Broussard b. 25 June 1826 (SM)
 h--Jules Broussard b. 7 April 1828 (SM)
 i--Marie Aspasie Broussard b. 9 April 1830 (SM)
 j--Marie Lismene Broussard b. 15 June 1832 (SM)
 k--Adelaide Broussard b. 27 March 1836 (SM)
 2--Marie Aspasie Broussard b. 3 June 1796 (SM) m. Pierre
 Arsenaud (SJ) (Pierre & Angelique Bourgeois) 15 July 1817
 (SM)
 3--Marie Denise Broussard b. 31 Dec. 1797 (SM) m. Joseph Bonin
 (Joseph & Louise Borel) 23 May 1815 (SM) Succ #765 (SMCH)
 a--Joseph Bonin b. ca. 1821 (Census 1850 SM)
 b--Marguerite Philonise Bonin b. ca. 1824 (Census 1850 SM)
 m. Dolsie Borel 3 March 1812 (NI)
 c--Louis Belisaire Bonin b. ca. 1826 (Census 1850 SM) m.
 Isabelle Amelie Borel 3 Aug. 1847 (NI)
 d--Louise Aspasie Bonin, b. 1 Dec. 1827 (SM) m. Jean Louis
 (Ducleon) Bonin (Moise & Marie Denise Breaux) m. 25
 Aug. 1846 (NI) Died 12 June 1860 (LO)
 e--Placide Bonin b. 2 Dec. 1829 (SM) m. Marguerite Elmiere
 Louvierre 1 Feb. 1853 (NI)
 f--Lucien Bonin b. 12 Jan. 1832 (SM) m. Josephine Borel
 9 Oct. 1855 (NI)
 4--Rosemond Broussard b. 5 Feb. 1800 (SM) m. Josephine Brou-
 ssard (Joseph & Constance Leblanc) 22 Sept. 1818 (SM)
 a--Constance Belzire Broussard b. 26 Sept. 1819 (SM)
 b--Arthemise Broussard b. 26 Dec. 1821 (SM)
 c--Eloy Broussard b. 9 Feb. 1824 (SM)
 d--Pelix Broussard b. 16 Jan. 1826 (SM)
 e--Aspasie Broussard b. 30 March 1828 (SM) m. Joseph Hebert
 5--Anna (Annette) Broussard b. 11 April 1802 (SM) m. Valentin
 Surville Arsenaud (SJ) 20 May 1817 (SM) (Succ #572 SMCH)

a--Melite Arsenaux

b--Marcellite Arsenaux

c--Valentin Valiere Arsenaux b. 30 Dec. 1821 (SM)

d--Carmelite Arsenaux

After the death of Valentin Surville Arsenaud, Anna Broussard married Marin Blanchard (Jacques & Modeste Aimee Bourg) wid. of Sophie Theriot 3 May 1827 (SM)

e--Virginie Cleonise Blanchard, b. 12 Sept. 1834 (SM)

f--Marie Felicia Blanchard b. 15 Sept. 1833 (SM)

g--Virginie Cleonise Blanchard b. 12 Sept. 1834 (SM)

6--Marie Marguerite Broussard b. 5 March 1804 (SM) m. Alexandre Arsenaud (SJ) (Pierre & Angelique Bourgeois) 24 July 1820 (SM)

7--Josephat Broussard b. 5 Jan 1806 (SM) m. Arthemise Ransone (Henry & Rosalie Landry) 5 Oct. 1826 (SM)

a--Aglace Broussard b. 13 July 1827 (SM)

b--Leo Broussard b. 7 Aug. 1829 (SM)

c--Rosalie Orelia Broussard b. 13 June 1831 (SM)

8--Achilles Broussard b. 27 Sept. 1809 (SM)

After the death of Helene (Helaine) Landry, Armand Broussard married Ann Benoit (Alexis & Helaine Comesu) 24 May 1775 (SM) Ann Benoit died 18 Sept. 1830 at home at Fausse Pointe at the age of 67 years.

B--Edouard Amand Broussard b. 15 Oct. 1777 (SM) m. Anne (Annette) Thibaudau (Amand & Gertrude Bourg) Died 20 Aug. 1830 (SM)

1--Leon Broussard b. 10 Aug. 1802 (SM) m. Clara Broussard (Pierre & Scholastique Broussard) 15 April 1823 (SM)

a--Helaine Scholastique Broussard b. 1 Nov. 1826 (SM)

b--Claire Broussard b. 1 Sept 1828 (SM)

c--Felicia Broussard b. 18 Feb. 1833 (SM)

d--Lucien Alcee Broussard b. 30 Oct. 1834 (SM)

2--Edouard Belisaire Broussard b. 11 April 1804 (SM) m. Emelite Broussard (Pierre & Scholastique Broussard) 20 Feb. 1832

3--Anne Broussard b. 12 May 1806 (SM)

4--Ursin Broussard b. 14 March 1808 (SM)

5--Jean Baptiste Desire Broussard b. 27 Aug. 1814 (SM) m. Marie Eveline Broussard 8 Oct. 1835 (SM)

6--Julie Broussard m. Joseph Drosin Broussard (Pierre & Scholastique Broussard) 28 Feb. 1829 (SM)

7--Aurien (Aurelien) Broussard b. 12 March 1817 (SM)

8--Amelie Broussard m. Desire Dugas (Elou & Susanne Bonin) 29 Jan. 1829 (SM)

a--Amelie Dugas b. 5 Jan 1830 (SM)

b--St. Cyr Dugas b. 16 Feb. 1832 (SM)

c--Genevieve Dugas b. 3 Jan. 1835 (SM)

9--Elizabeth Erasie Broussard m. Benjamin Orien (Aurelien) Dugas (Elou & Susanne Bonin)

a--Amelie Dugas b. 19 July 1827 (SM)

b--Marie Leonide Dugas b. 25 April 1835 (SM)

c--Vital Octave Dugas b. 24 April 1835 (SM)

C--Christine Broussard b. Sept 1779 (OP)

D--Scholastique Broussard m. Joseph Pierre Broussard (Pierre & Marie Melancon)

1--Claire (Clarisse) Broussard b. 8 Feb. 1801 (SM) m. Louis Dugas (Louis & Constance Leblanc) 25 Feb. 1822 (SM)

a--Francois Ovide Dugas b. 2 Jan. 1825 (SM) m. Marie Lucille Broussard (Elou Armand & Marie Irma Routte) 14 Jan 1846 (SM)

- b--Alphonsine Dugas m. Gustave Broussard (Eloi Armand & Marie Irma Boutte)
- c--Louis Dugas b. 5 Jan 1823 (SM)
- d--Pierre Dugas b. 4 Jan 1827 (SM)
- e--Constance Dugas b. 9 May 1840 (SM)
- 2--Clara Broussard b. 5 Oct. 1802 (SM) m. Leon Broussard (Edward & Annette Thibaudau) 15 April 1823 (SM)
- a--Helene Scholastique Broussard, b. 1 Nov. 1826 (SM)
- b--Claire Broussard, b. 1 Sept. 1828 (SM)
- c--Marie Amelia Broussard b. 29 Jan 1837 (SM)
- d--Felicia Broussard b. 18 Feb. 1833 (SM)
- e--Lucien Alcee Broussard, b. 30 Oct. 1834 (SM)
- 3--Pierre Broussard b. 17 April 1804 (SM)
- 4--Joseph Drosin Broussard, be. 20 Nov. 1807 (SM) m. Julie Broussard (Edward & Annette Thibaudau) 28 Feb. 1829 (SM)
- 5--Bruno Broussard, b. 13 Aug. 1813 (SM)
- 6--Francois Despalieres Broussard b. 25 Nov. 1817 (SM)
- 7--Emelite Broussard m. Edward Belisaire Broussard (Edward & Annette Thibaudau) 20 Feb. 1832 (SM)
- 8--Anne Moralise Broussard b. 18 Sept. 1825 m. Theodore Dupoy (Jean & Marie Antoinette de Rossencourt) 20 Oct. 1845
- E--Marie Felonise Broussard m. Don Louis Broussard (Pierre & Marie Melancon) 6 Aug. 1810 (SM)
- 1--Louis Broussard b. 5 May 1811 (SM)
- 2--Pierre Broussard b. 31 March 1812 (SM)
- 3--Gregoire Telesphore Broussard b. 8 April 1815 (SM)
- 4--Jean Kleber Broussard b. 14 Dec. 1823 (SM)
- 5--Louis Rosemond b. 23 Aug. 1829 (SM)
- F--Anne (Nanon) Broussard bt. 21 March 1784 (SM) m. Alexandre Simon Broussard (Simon & Marguerite Blanchard) 12 May 1800 (SM)
- 1--Marguerite Broussard b. 26 Feb. 1801 (SM)
- 2--Alexandre Isidore (Rosclair) Broussard b. 25 Nov. 1802 (SM) m. Marcelite Broussard
- a--Adelaide Ernestine Broussard b. 22 May 1827 (SM)
- b--Elodie Broussard b. 1829 (L)
- c--Aime Broussard b. 22 May 1833 (SM)
- 3--Adelaide Broussard b. 25 Feb. 1805 (SM) m. Jean Baptiste Dugas (Eloy & Susanne Bonin) 15 April 1822 (SM)
- a--Jean Valcourt Dugas b. 5 April 1827 (SM)
- b--Eloi Dugas b. 23 June 1829 (SM)
- c--Alexandre Finelon Dugas b. 8 Oct. 1831 (SM)
- d--Joseph Clesme Dugas b. 11 Feb. 1834 (SM)
- 4--Nicolas Broussard b. 2 April 1805 (SM)
- 5--Anne Broussard b. 4 Feb. 1808 (SM)
- 6--Simon Meous (Meance) Broussard b. 6 Feb. 1811 (SM)
- 7--Terence Broussard b. 10 June 1814 (SM)
- 8--Marie Louise (dit Tonton) Broussard m. Sosthene Dugas (Louis & Constance Leblanc) 4 June 1825 (SM)
- a--Sosthene Damas Dugas b. 23 Feb. 1827 (SM)
- 9--Nicolas Colin Broussard m. Melanie Dudrique
- G--Nicolas Broussard b. 5 March 1786 (SM) m. Adelaide Broussard (Joseph & Anne Braud) of Petit Anse, 11 Feb. 1806 (SM) m. Celeste Comeau 12 June 1821 (SM)

- 1--Baltazar Broussard b. 22 Sept 1806 (SM)
- 2--Adelaide Azema Broussard b. 21 April 1808 (SM)
- 3--Nicolas Broussard b. 21 Sept. 1809 (SM)
- 4--Adelaide Broussard b. 1 Jan 1812 (SM)
- 5--Joseph Neuville Broussard b. 12 Feb. 1813 (SM)
- 6--Joseph Evariste Broussard m. Scholastique Giroir
(Simon & Adelaide Broussard) 6 Feb. 1829 (SM)
 - a--Adelaide Ida Broussard b. 27 Dec. 1829 (L) m. valsin
Benoit (Francois & Cleonise Monte) 28 April 1851 (SM)
 - b--Valerien Broussard b. 18 May 1831 (L)
 - c--Desire Broussard b. 28 March 1834 (L)
 - d--Seville Broussard b. 4 Oct. 1837 (L)
 - e--Adeol Broussard b. ca 1839
 - f--Euphemie Broussard b ca 1841 m. Drosin Broussard (Edouard
Isidore & Aspasie Broussard) 30 July 1860 (L)
 - g--Drussard Broussard b ca 1843
- 7--Melita Broussard m. Joseph Onezime Melancon (Jean Baptiste &
Susanne Landry) 1839 (L)
- 8--Camille Broussard b. 12 Feb. 1816 (SM)
- 9--Carmelite Broussard m. Robert Bell (Robert & Julie
Broussard) 15 Aug. 1831 (SM)
- 10--Palemond (Palimond) Broussard
- 11--Camigille Broussard m. Maximillien Giroir (Pierre &
Magd Thibaudeau) 11 Feb. 1833 (SM)

After the death of Adelaide Broussard, Nicolas Broussard
married Celeste Comeau (Jean Baptiste & Rosalie Prejean)
12 June 1821 (SM)

- 12--Zulma Broussard b. 1826 (L)
- 13--Onezime Broussard b. 1828(L)
- 14--Zulmee Broussard b. 1828 (L)
- H--Eloi amand Broussard b. 12 April 1788 (SM) m. Marie Broussard
(Jean & Louise Ludivine Broussard) 17 June 1809 (SM)
 - 1--Marie Josephine Broussard b. 1811 m. Aurelien St. Julien
(Louis & Anastasie Broussard)
 - a--Marie Orelia St. Julien b. 3 Feb. 1830 (SM)
 - b--Julien St. Julien b. 7 Aug. 1832 m. Elenor Broussard
 - c--Lucille St. Julien b. 24 Feb. 1834 m. Martial Billeaud
 - d--Celestine St. Julien b. 12 Sept. 1837 m. Paul Broussard
 - e--Numa St. Julien b. Oct. 10, 1839 m Ozite Babineau
 - f--Lucien St. Julien b. 6 Feb. 1840 m. 1st Alzina
Broussard. m 2nd Marie Pellessier.
 - g--Jules St. Julien
 - h--Louise St. Julien b. 12 June 1843 m Bienvenu Roy
 - i--Emelie St. Julien m Estantville Baudoin
 - j--Dupre St. Julien b. 17 Feb. 1846 m Rosa Landry
 - k--Estelle St. Julein b. 7 Dec. 1847 m Julien Bordeau
 - l--Marie St. Julien b. 29 June 1856 m. Alfred Billeaud
 - 2--Eloy Lucien Broussard b. 1817 m. Elisa Leblanc (Desire &
Marcellite Leblanc) 4 June 1835 (SM)

- a--Marie Eleanor Broussard b. 26 Feb. 1837 (SM)
- b--Numa Broussard b. ca. 1839 (Census of 1850 #69 SM)
- c--Henriette Celenie Broussard b. 12 Nov. 1840 (SM)
- m. Henri Leblanc (Jules Lezin & Marie Elzire Broussard
17 Sept. 1867 (SM))
- d--Jean Stanislaus Broussard b. 23 Jan. 1842 (SM)
- e--Lucien Broussard b. ca 1844
- f--Desire Broussard b. ca 1845
- g--Doria Broussard b. ca 1847
- h--Irma Broussard b. ca 1849
- 3--Celestine Broussard b. 2 March 1821 (SM)

After the death of Marie Broussard in 1821, Eloi Amand Broussard married Marie Irma Boutte (Louis Hilaire & Marie Lucille Decuir) 31 July 1822.

- 1--Numa Broussard
- 2--Marie Virginie Broussard b. 19 May 1827 (SMCH)
- 3--Marie Lucille Broussard, b. 21 July 1829 (SMCH) m.
Francois
- 4--Ovide Dugas (Louis & Clarice (Clarisse) Broussard)
14 Jan. 1846 (SMCH)
- a--Lucie Dugas b. 1848 m. Alexandre Berard
- b--Mathilde Dugas
- c--Louis Dugas
- d--Bertin Dugas
- e--Armand Dugas, b. 29 Aug. 1865, m. Angelle Leblanc
(Jules Desire & Philomene Amelie Martin) 6 Feb. 1888
- 5--Gustave Broussard, b. 16 Dec. 1831 m. Alphonsine Dugas
(Louis & Clarice (Clarisse) Broussard)
- a--Oscar Broussard, b. ca 1858 m. Rosa Muller
- b--Alma Broussard b. ca 1860 m. Felix Gonsoulin
- c--Marie Broussard, b. ca 1863 m. Gabriel Dubois
- d--Amand Broussard, b. ca 1865 m. Emerite Domingeaux
- e--Odeide Broussard b. ca. 1866 m. Tolen Crochet
- f--Irma Broussard b. ca 1867 m. Lee Judice
- g--Clarice Broussard b. ca. m. Phelias Breaux
- h--Onios Broussard

- I--Susanne (Suzette) Broussard b. 2 April 1790 (SM) m.
Maximilien Decuir (Francois & Manon Labbe) 11 Nov. 1811 (SM)
- J--Julie Broussard b. 31 May 1795 (SM) m. Louis (Eloy) Dugas
(Eloy & Susanne Bonin) 7 May 1816 (SM)
- 1--Eloy Dugas b. 2 Dec. 1817 (SM)
- 2--Jean Baptiste Treville Dugas b. 2 Dec. 1817 (SM)
- 3--Aurelien Dugas b. 15 Feb. 1820 (SM)
- 4--Nosalie Dugas b. 2 March 1826 (SM)
- 5--Marie Palestine Dugas b. 15 Feb. 1829 (SM)
- 6--Don Louis Dugas b. 28 Aug. 1830 (SM) m. Marie Lodoiska
Toffier (Nicolas Bertrand & Jeanne Adeline Dauterive)
26 May 1851 (SM)
- 7--Charles Fauldes b. 11 May 1833 (SM)
- K--Rosemond Broussard b. July 1799 (SM)
- L--Camille Broussard b. at the end of Oct. 1801 (Book 1717-
1803 # 443 SM) m. Marie Elizabeth (Eliza) Dugas (Louis &
Constance Leblanc) 2 July 1821 (Book 1816-1825 # 252 SM)
d. March 1846 (SM) Eliza Dugas died Oct. 1877

- 1--Alzire (Eliza) Broussard b. 30 June 1822 (SM) m. Jules Lezin Leblanc (Desire & Marcellite Leblanc) 11 Sept. 1838 (SM) Alzire Broussard died ca. 1856 (SM) Jules Lezin died ca. 1865
- a--Jules Desire Leblanc b. 2 Oct. 1839 (SM) m. Philomene Amelie Martin (Cesaire & Marie Pamela Patin) 10 Oct. 1866 (L). He died 11 Aug. 1905 (LO). Philomene Amelie Martin died 27 Nov. 1931 (LO)
- b--Hilaire Euphemond Leblanc b. 14 Jan. 1841 (SM)
- c--Henri Camille Leblanc b. 20 April 1843 (SM). Killed while serving in the Civil War in 1863
- d--Lydia Leblanc b. 1844 m. Augustin Comeaux (Hypolite & Eugenia Leblanc) 14 Sept. 1865
- e--Henri Leblanc b. 1846 m. Celinie Broussard (Lucien & Eliza Leblanc) 27 Dec. 1867
- f--Eliza Leblanc b. 1848 m. Horace Gondron (Alfred & Leontine Broussard)
- g--Aymar Leblanc m. Marcellite Broussard (Alexandre & Marcellite Broussard) 7 May 1872
- h--Louise Leblanc m. Morance (Morence) Dugas
- 2--Camille Euphemond Broussard b. 4 May 1824 (SM) m. Marie Louise Tertrou (Laurent & Marie Louise Beauvais) 27 Dec. 1847
- a--Louise Broussard
- b--Laure Broussard
- c--Camille Broussard
- d--Elise Broussard
- e--Marie Broussard m. F. Adrien Droulihet
- 3--Euphemie Broussard b. 8 April 1829 (SM) m. Charles Durand (Charles & Amelie Leblanc) 10 April 1847
- a--Charles Camille Durand m. Clara Boutte
- b--John L. Durand m. Amelina Marin
- c--Louise Durand m. Albert Boutte
- d--Antoinette Durand m. E. A. Vuillemont
- e--Constance Durand m. Numa P. Broussard
- f--Alice Durand m. Gaston Dauterive
- 4--Antoine Preval Broussard b. 20 April 1831 (SM) m. Felicia Broussard (Leon & Clara Broussard) 15 May 1851 (SM) Antoine Preval Broussard died 21 Feb. 1862 (SM)
- a--Numa Broussard m. Constance Durand
- b--Edmond Broussard m. Emma Leblanc
- c--Oswald Broussard
- d--Marie Broussard
- e--Charles Broussard m. Marie Louise Dugas
- 5--Constance Broussard b. 18 Feb. 1826 (SM) m. Jean Ozeme Leblanc (Desire & Marcellite Leblanc) 3 Feb. 1843 (SM) She died 7 June 1852 (SM). Jean Ozeme Leblanc died 7 Jan. 1904 (SM)
- a--Felix Leblanc b. 17 Sept. 1846 m. Marie Therese (Terese) Begnaud (Francois Therence (Terrence) & Julie Eugenie Constantin) 4 Dec. 1866 (LO) He died in 1903 (L) Marie Therese Begnaud died 25 Dec. 1879 (L)

- b--Gabriel Leblanc b. ca 1849 (Census 1850 # 42 SM)
6--Leontine Broussard b. 25 Dec. 1827 m. Alfred Gondron
a--Emile Gondron m. Mathielde Dugas
b--Clemence Gondron m. Edgar Nestayer
c--Gaston Gondron m. Eugenie Dauterive
-

Acadiana's "Iles de Lilas"

Thomas J. Arceneaux

Half a century ago and earlier, the Acadian farmer, who lives within close proximity to the very limited wooded areas of Southwestern Louisiana had very little trouble providing his family with cordwood for heating and for cooking. Even if he owned no woodland, he could always buy a large tree for a sum which generally did not exceed one dollar. On the other hand, for the farmer who lived in the "Large", or prairie region, the task of supplying his family with a constant supply of fuel was a real problem until the introduction of the chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*, L.).

The chinaberry tree, commonly called the "lilas", was introduced from Asia, by way of Europe, and in time became the most prized and the most widespread tree on the prairies of Acadiana. Because of its rapid growth habits, it soon became very popular as a shade tree, but above all it soon became the main source of cordwood on the prairies. Thus, without having to leave their farms and without having to haul wood for long distances over almost impassable dirt roads, the Acadian farmers from the "Large" were assured of a dependable supply of fuel for their open fireplaces and for their kitchen stoves.

A few trees planted in the yard provided the Acadian farmer with a dependable supply of cordwood -- that is if he followed a regular rotation. If limbs from half of the trees were cut in the fall or winter, the remaining bare trunks would by spring, start growing a new set of branches which could be harvested for fuel in two years. Half of the trees were always either without limbs or in the process of growing new ones.

The "lilas" cordwood was not a very good fuel, but nonetheless it could be depended upon to keep the family warm in winter and the kitchen stove going the year around without the need of cash! Since available cash was not too plentiful on the small family-type Acadian farms of a few generations ago, the small farms were, of necessity, self-sufficient to a great extent. The "Iles de Lilas" contributed greatly to the economy of rural Acadiana of half a century ago and earlier.

Gone are most of Acadiana's "Iles de Lilas" - replaced by butane gas and electric power as sources of heat - but the few remaining old chinaberry groves still stand as reminders of an era when they were the main source of fuel for the Acadian farmers of the "large".

SOME EFFECTS OF ACADIAN SETTLEMENT ON THE
PATTERN OF LAND OCCUPANCE IN LAFAYETTE
PARISH

Lyle Givens Williams

Acadian settlement had an important influence on the pattern of land occupance in Lafayette Parish. Among the earliest French colonists in the New World, the Acadians had lived for nearly a hundred and fifty years in Nova Scotia when Great Britain gained possession of all French territory in Canada in 1763. Of sturdy peasant stock, the Acadians had for generations earned their livelihood by fishing, farming, and raising cattle. They were ardent Roman Catholics with a zealous, almost fanatic love for their families and for France. Little need be said here of their stubborn resistance to British rule, their deportation, now celebrated as "Le Grand Derangement," and the hardships of the long odyssey which finally brought some four to six thousand of them to Louisiana between 1758 and 1790. Here they were kindly received by government officials and private individuals alike. They were settled along the Mississippi above New Orleans on lands in what are today St. James and Ascension parishes. Later arrivals were sent by Spanish governors to the more remote areas; Natchitoches, the Opelousas, and the Attakapas.

This paper, however, is concerned primarily with those Acadians who came to the Attakapas and settled along the banks of the bayous of what is now Lafayette Parish, along the Carencro, the Queue de Tortue, and the Vermillion.

An early record of the group which reached the Attakapas is found in the archives of the Cabildo in a contract signed on April 4, 1765, by eight chiefs of the Acadians, "chefs des Acadiens," with Antoine Bernard Dauterive, a former captain of infantry who owned large tracts of land in the Attakapas around the present Lake Dauterive in Iberia Parish. Through this contract Dauterive promised to furnish to each Acadian family for six consecutive years five cows with their calves and one bull. He agreed to take the risk of the loss of the cattle only the first year; as soon as notified of a loss, he would immediately replace the animal by another one of the same kind and would not hold the Acadians responsible for losses by death during the first year. He reserved the

right to rescind the contract after three years and to take back his cattle, all increase to be divided between him and them. The Acadians might sell some of the cattle before the expiration of the contract, provided they gave him half the price received. At the end of six years, they were to give back to M. Dauterive the same number of cattle they had received from him, of the same age and kind as those that had been received. All increase and profits were to be equally divided between M. Dauterive and them. The chiefs of the Acadians, Joseph Broussard, dit Beausoleil," Alexandre Broussard, Joseph Guillebeau, Jean Duga, Olivier Thibaudau, Jean-Baptiste Broussard, Pierre Arsineau, and Victor Broussard, bound themselves and their colleagues "in solido", and mortgaged all their property. So did M. Dauterive. The contract was signed before Jean-Baptiste Garic, notary, in the presence of Charles Aubry, acting governor of the colony; Nicolas Foucault, ordonnateur; Nicholas Chauvin de la Freniere, attorney-general; Mazange; and Couturier.¹ The contract was signed after the cession of Louisiana to Spain, but before the Spanish governor had arrived in New Orleans. Aubry, a Frenchman, was acting for the King of Spain.

Alcee Fortier comments, "It is not stated where the Acadians were to go after leaving New Orleans; but some of their chiefs certainly went to the Attakapas country, for in the church register in St. Martinville is a certificate of the birth of a daughter of Olivier Thibaudau born on May 10, 1765....²

Fortier was unnecessarily cautious: he might better have said that most of the chiefs found their way to the Attakapas, and he might have added, to Lafayette Parish. Not only do the St. Martinville church records testify that Arceneaux and Broussards came there, but the American State Papers list four of the eight signers of the aforementioned contract as holders of Spanish patents for lands along the CarenCro, the Queue de Tortue, and the Vermillion.³

Among the first official acts of General Alejandro O'Reilly, after he consummated the transfer of Louisiana to Spain 1769, was the ordering of a census and the publishing of the regulations in regard to land grants.⁴ In order to secure an early compliance with the condition of the grants, the grantee was

¹Alcee Fortier, A History of Louisiana (New York: Manzi, Joyant & Co., 1904), I, 243-244.

²Ibid., pp. 244-245.

³American State Papers. Public Lands (Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1834), III, pp. 130, 173, 191.

⁴Francois-Xavier Martin, The History of Louisiana From the Earliest Period (New Orleans: James A. Gresham, 1882, pp. 206, 213.

declared incapable of alienating the land until the stipulated improvements were made:

grants of a square league were authorized in the districts of Attakapas, Opelousas, and Natchitoches, where the inhabitants paid more attention to raising cattle than to the culture of the soil. Where the land was less than a league in depth, the grant was of two leagues in front with a depth of half a league. But no grant of forty-two arpents in front and depth was authorized to be made to any person who was not the owner of one hundred head of tame horned cattle, a few horses and sheep and two slaves.⁵

All grants were to be made in the name of the King by the governor of the province.

It should be borne in mind that under the terms of the regulations none of the Acadians would have qualified for the square league of land which was the maximum allowed. The cattle they had acquired from Dauterive would not by 1769 have increased to a hundred, and, if by some good fortune, any family had the required number of cattle, it most certainly could not have met the requirement concerning slaves.

The accompanying map was compiled from the lists of confirmed grants in the American State Papers and from the maps of early surveys in the Lafayette and the St. Martin Parish Court houses. The hatched sections represent the lands titles to which were confirmed by right of Spanish patent. Confirmation was made by a United States Commission on evidence provided by United States surveyors who were sent in the territory after the Louisiana Purchase. The Spanish patent lands without exception lie along the bayous Carencro, Vermillion, and Queue de Tortue. These lands comprise one hundred forty numbered sections, the property of some seventy-eight individuals, many with the same family name, most of them Acadian.⁶

Alexandre Arceneaux
Cyrprien Arceneaux
Francois Arceneaux
Louis Arceneaux
Pierre Arceneaux

Joseph Babin

*Francois Carmouche
*David Caruthers
*Joseph Castille
*J. B. Cormier
*Thomas Crothers

*William Cruthers

*Joseph Decoux

Joseph DeRouen (Derouan)

⁵ Ibid., p. 213.

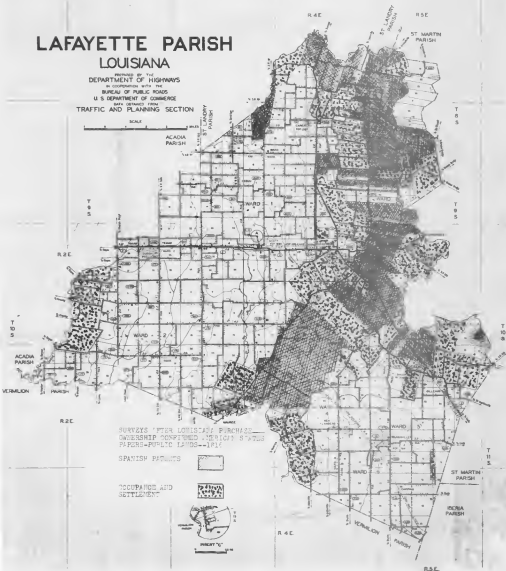
⁶ American State Papers. Public Lands, III. The names listed are scattered throughout the volume.

Domingue Babineau	Aman Dugat
*Baptiste Bara	John (Jean) Dugat
Simon Benoit	Joseph Dugat
Francois Xavier Benoit	Pierre Dugat (Dugas)
Juan Berard	*Jacques Faustin
Michel Bernard (Rep. of)	*Garigues de Flaujeac
Pierre Bernard	*Gabriel Fusilier
Joseph Breau (Brau)	Firmin Giroird
Augustin Broussard	*Francois Consoulin
Baptiste Broussard	Joseph Grangé
Jean Baptiste Broussard	Charles Guilbeau
Joseph Broussard	Francois Guilbeau
Louis Broussard	Jean (John) Guilbeau
Pierre Broussard	
Simon Broussard	
Jacques Guilbert (Gilbert)	
*Jean Labbe, Junior	
Jean Labbe, Senior	
Basil Landry	
Olivier Landry	
Vital Landry	
Rene LeBlanc (Rep. Of)	*Freme Robichos
Simon LeBlanc	Louis Richard
*Lizetta (Negress)	Pierre Richard
*William Luix	*Louis Roge
Andre Martin	*Louis St. Julien
Marin Martin	Paul Thibodeau
*Michel Mau (Meaux)	Theodore Thibedeau
Jean Baptiste Melancon	Olivier Thibedeau
(Legal rep. of)	Germain Trahan
*Simon Mire	Jean Baptiste Trahan
Jean (John) Mouton	Miguel Trahan
Joseph Mouton	Paul Trahan
Marin Mouton	Rene Trahan (Heirs of)
	Pierre Vincent
*Antoine Nezat	
Augustine Nezat	
Joseph Nezat	
Pierre Nezat	

LAFAYETTE PARISH LOUISIANA

PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DATA OBTAINED FROM
TRAFFIC AND PLANNING SECTION

SCALE
ACADIA PARISH



SURVEYS AFTER LOUISIANA PURCHASE
OWNERSHIP CONFIRMED AMERICAN STATES
PAPERS-PUBLIC LANDS--1816

SPANISH PATENTS

OCCUPANCY AND
SETTLEMENT



R 5 E

Those names which do not appear in the 1698 and 1714 censuses made in Acadia are marked with an asterisk. Notable among them are those of Louis St. Julien and Garigues de Flaujeac, both French noblemen and not Acadians. The former's land in Lafayette Parish was an extension of larger holdings in St. Martin; the latter held the only patent for a league square in Lafayette Parish. The rest of the holdings are for two, four, and six arpents along the bayou with the usual forty arpent depth, except Sec. 43, T10S, R5E, patented to heirs of René Trahan.

The largest families, the Arceneaux and the Broussards, settled in Ts 8 & 9S Rs 4 & 5E and in T 10S Rs 4, 5 & 6 E, respectively; the Dugats in T 9S R 4 & 5E; the Guilbeaus near the Arceneaux in T 8S R4E; the Thibaudaus in T 8S R 4E and T9S R 4 & 5E. (They have intermarried with each other and with other Acadian and Creole families to such an extent that today they are nearly all related)

It is perhaps natural that the chiefs should have chosen the best lands. The Arceneaux settlement, which was so numerous in 1816 that Darby locates it on his map, occupied the first terrace that rises out of the swamp west of the Vermillion river, high well-drained land near good cypress timber. The Broussards east of the Vermillion are in the Cote Gelée. Darby describes the banks of the Vermillion in enthusiastic terms:

From the diversity of soil, and elevation, there is no risk in giving the preference in beauty of appearance to the banks of the Vermillion, over any other river in Louisiana, south of Bayou Boeuf.... If situations favorable to health, united to the most agreeable prospects, which are bounded but by the horizon, should be sought after; were taste to select sites for building, its research would here be requited, and be gratified by the breezes which come direct from the bosom of the ocean; fancy itself could not form a more delightful range than the Carrion Crow and Cote Gelée settlements The lower parts of the Vermilion, no doubt will suit the culture of sugar cane, whilst the whole extent of its banks are well adapted to cotton and corn The Vermilion, by its union with the gulf, forms the natural communication of its inhabitants with the sea the Carrion Crow a part of the

boundary between Opelousas and Attakapas ... [has]
some good farms "along both sides of the woods."⁷

The land was not only good for cattle, as the Spanish thought, but also for agriculture. The Acadians, however, were traditional cattle raisers, and "vacheries" were numerous throughout the parish.

Among the claims recognized by the United States Government in 1816 were those to lands which had been settled and occupied prior to December 20, 1803. These claims are represented on Map I by the stippled sections. Many of the sections were claimed by adjacent Spanish patent holders, some of them being owned jointly for "vacheries" or as sources of fire wood. Seven of these exceed a thousand acres.

With prospering herds of cattle and rich agricultural lands one would expect some of the inhabitants to be wealthy and seek the refinements and luxuries that wealth makes possible. But such was not the case. On the contrary, Darby was struck when traveling in the Attakapas and Opelousas by the plainness of the homes where even wealthy families were likely to keep a loom in the parlor.

In 1857, forty years after Darby's visit, Frederick Law Olmstead comments on the close knit communities: "If a Creole farmer's child marries, he will build a house for the new couple adjoining his own; and when another marries, he builds another house--so often his whole front on the river is at length occupied. Then he begins to build others, back of the first and so, there gradually forms a little village, wherever there is a large Creole family owning any considerable piece of land."⁸ Olmstead does not explain what he considered a "considerable piece of land". He is speaking of the Creoles, but the pattern of division was the same among the Acadians so that family plots which originally contained two to six arpents along the banks of a stream were soon subdivided into many small farms.

The Acadian, frugal and suspicious of strangers, built his own independent farmstead, cultivated his fields with the help of his sons, sons-in-law, and eventually a few slaves, raised

⁷William Darby, A Geographical Description of the State of Louisiana (Philadelphia: John Melish, 1816), pp. 110, 111, 113.

⁸Frederick Law Olmsted, Journey in the Seaboard Slave States (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904), II, 305.

horses and cattle and had little need for the world beyond his horizon. His establishments, though they were occasionally extensive and might be called plantations, as a few of them were, were really just large farms.

The frugality and modesty of the early Acadian, recognized by his contemporaries, persisted through the years, and even during ante-bellum prosperity the houses remained unpretentious. A house known as the Shute Prejean house which is perhaps a hundred and fifty years old, still stands in the middle of a cotton field on Prejean land. Though a little larger than some, it reveals the usual lines of pioneer Acadian houses. Its stout cypress timbers have defied the ravages of time. However, it is obvious that even in its prime, it was not a grand house.



The Shute Prejean House

The same might be said for the Arceneaux and the Latiolais houses. The latter has a new roof, but is otherwise unchanged. The porch on the Arceneaux house is obviously not the original.



The Arceneaux House



The Latiolais House

The Couret House is not far from the Sidney Martin house and is very close, on the adjoining farm, to the Torian House. Mr. and Mrs. William Couret, second cousins, were both descended from the builder of the house, which stands not far from the Moss Street extension, the old road to Carencro which ran along the top of the Prairie terrace. The Mudd House is on North Sterling, between Mudd and Simcoe. The story is that it was built as a wedding present for a Miss Martin who married a Mouton. For all their comparative comfort and luxury, these houses are not comparable to the elegant mansions of wealthy planters along the Teche.



The Couret House



The Mudd House

The Couret House is not far from the Sidney Martin house and is very close, on the adjoining farm, to the Torian House. Mr. and Mrs. William Couret, second cousins, were both descended from the builder of the house, which stands not far from the Moss Street extension, the old road to Carencro which ran along the top of the Prairie Terrace. The Mudd house is on North Sterling, between Hudd and Simcoe. The story is that it was built as a wedding present for a Miss Martin who married a Mouton. For all their comparative comfort and luxury, these houses are not comparable to the elegant mansions of wealthy planters along the Teche.



The Couret House



The Mudd House

The most spacious home in the parish and the only one around which hangs a tradition of lavish entertaining was the Long Plantation house, on the east side of the Vermillion below the old Vermillion River Bridge across which ran the Old Spanish Trail, old Highway 90. It was the scene of brilliant parties for visitors from New Orleans. But Beraud, a man of exotic tastes, was a Frenchman, not an Acadian. He had married the daughter of an early survivor, Campbell, a Scotsman, who himself had married into the wealthy Martin family. The Martins and the Houtons owned much of the land on which the town of Vermillionville was built in 1824.

A review of the history of the houses in the area shows that the pattern of life in them differed greatly from that in St. Mary Parish, for instance. And thus, it would be safe to say that because so many Acadians received Spanish patents to land in Lafayette Parish, the pattern of occurrence by small independent farms was so firmly established that the ante-bellum plantation pattern was effectively discouraged. The original Spanish grants, modest in extent, were subdivided for generations among sons and daughters of successive inheritors. Although some few of the combined family holdings contained a couple of thousand acres in scattered sections, the individual holdings rarely exceeded a few hundred acres. The large sugar houses, the cotton gins, the rows of slave quarters that had come to be the distinguishing features of the southern plantation system did not exist in Lafayette Parish. This was so not because the land was not suited to the culture of cane or cotton, or because the means of transport to outside markets was lacking, but because so many of the inhabitants of the parish were proto-types of the original settlers. Frugal and content with simple pleasures, they lived clustered in family groups along the waterways.

Therefore, we may say in summary that, because so many Acadians were settled on small holdings in the area of the Attapapas that in 1844 became the present Parish of Lafayette, this parish remained a parish of small independent farmers. In his new home, the basic character of the Acadian had only served to perpetuate his traditional patterns of living, a simple combination of agrarian and pastoral pursuits, the labor for which was provided in great part by his own hands. The Spanish Patent Law which kept the size of his original holdings small did nothing to discourage his natural bent.

Query

Mrs. Jrouet V. Vidrine, 803 East Main Street, Ville Platte, Louisiana 70586. Boucher, Louis, Sieur De. Grandpre, b. 1695, Three Rivers, Can., officer of Louisiana troops, contracted marriage in New Orleans, May 10, 1734, with Mlle. Theresa Gallard de Chamilly, dau. of Francois and Dame Marie Anne Hervieux. Need Louisiana data on this man, his wife, issue, for biographical sketch to be used in historical paper.

Early Louisiana Architecture

John Albert Landry

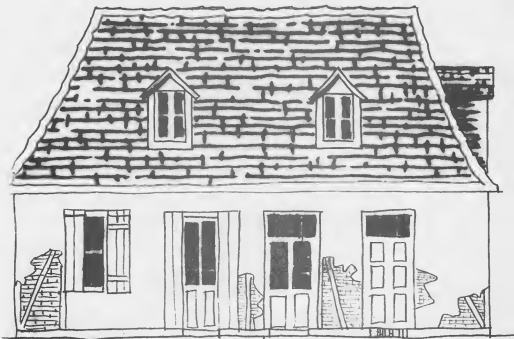
Most New Orleans buildings of the French era were destroyed during the great fires that virtually wiped out the city in 1788 and 1794. The Ursuline Convent survives as the only fully authenticated French building antedating the fire. Another building which may or may not fall into this category is the



Madame John's Legacy

charming house situated at 632 Dumaine Street and known today, after a character in a George Cable Story, as Madame John's Legacy. If it did survive the fire, it is one of the oldest buildings in the Mississippi Valley, but since the Ursuline Convent, which is definitely known to have survived the fires was begun in 1730. Some architectural historians, however, believe that the present structure is a reproduction of the original, probably built by Jean Pascal between 1726 and 1728.

Like Madame John's Legacy, most early architecture of New Orleans combined business facilities on the lower floor with residential accommodations on the upper floor and the



The Blacksmith Shop

attic. This pattern was continued when the city was rebuilt following the fires, though some changes were introduced, many resulting directly from the two cataclysmic destructions. Dormer windows replaced the earlier simpler openings in the roof, thus providing attic floors with more light and better ventilation, in addition to a better view. A most important system. Slate and tile replaced the earlier thatch and wood shingles which had proved much too combustible for safety. As before the fires, the most common method of construction was the "brique entre poteau," (brick between posts), a system of diagonal timber with brick filling between. In every instance, the "brique entre poteau" was covered with plaster to prevent decay. Today, unless restored, the "brique entre poteau" is frequently exposed.

Madame John's Legacy is quite typical of the dwellings built during the early colonial period. The upper gallery is open to catch as much breeze as possible. The staircase is built on the outside, coming up through the back gallery. Slave quarters were a separate building situated in the back. Houses of the period (whether 1727 or 1794) had two or three rooms across the front and were two rooms deep, with all the rooms opening into one another. The patio, usually associated with New Orleans architecture was not yet in vogue. Space was limited and its use was strictly utilitarian.

The Blacksmith Shop at 921 Bourbon St., built before 1772, was used by, according to legend, the Lafitte brothers to give a legitimate front to their illegal activities.

Architecturally, it is typical of the small, rather modest building combining business and residential features. The charming and simple eighteenth-century cottage pictured here was a typical dwelling, built exclusively for residential purposes. Like all early buildings, the cottage used solid wood



Eighteenth Century Cottage

shutters and a steep roof which followed French patterns devised to cope with heavy snow falls. Like houses in any eighteenth-century French city, the cottage was built with common walls shared by the adjoining houses. Space within the walls of a European city or the palissade of an American fort was too precious to waste on alleys. The chimney and its flue, therefore, were set in the center of the house.

Between the fire of 1794 and the year 1803, architecture evolved rapidly in New Orleans. By 1803, more sophisticated, more daring forms had developed. The houses strove for increasing heights. The patio had become accented and had proved



Eighteenth-Century Dwelling

its usefulness for privacy, ventilation, and beauty. The patio was not the only indication that New Orleans architecture was now influenced by the Spanish design. Wrought iron (and in this early period the iron work used was wrought iron, not cast iron as became the rule later) typical of the architecture of Southern Spain, had made its appearance. Balcony railings wound their tracery over the houses of the newly rebuilt city. Moreover, the doors and windows, strictly utilitarian before, were now gracefully arched and surmounted by fan-shaped lights. The solid wood shutters, useful as a barricade, gave way to lighter, more elegant louvered shutters. Nevertheless, the Spanish influence which apparently displaced the earlier French Tradition, manifested itself only within the patterns which had evolved through the years.

Equally as important as the Spanish influence in determining the changes undergone by Louisiana architecture during those years of transitions was the impact of the West Indian designs. French planters fled to Santo Domingo because of the uprising of 1792 led by Toussaint L'Ouverture. Those planters, accustomed to luxurious living, brought with them not only a sophisticated way of life, but also a certain architectural style which quickly blended with the pre-existing French and Spanish tradition.

The West Indian and Spanish influences clearly stamp the famous Absinthe House, corner of Bourbon and Bienville Street. Built around 1806 by Pedro Fort and Francisco Juncadella, the building acquired its name from the "absinthe frappe" concocted by



The Old Absinthe House

a later owner. The hipped roof, quite different from the traditional steep French roof, already shows West Indian influence. The wrought iron balcony is distinctly Spanish as is the charming patio adjoining the house. The construction remains, however, the "brique et entre poteau." The ground floor shutters are still solid wood, and the division between a business ground floor and a residential second floor persists from earlier times. Blending various traditions, New Orleans is creating its own synthesis.

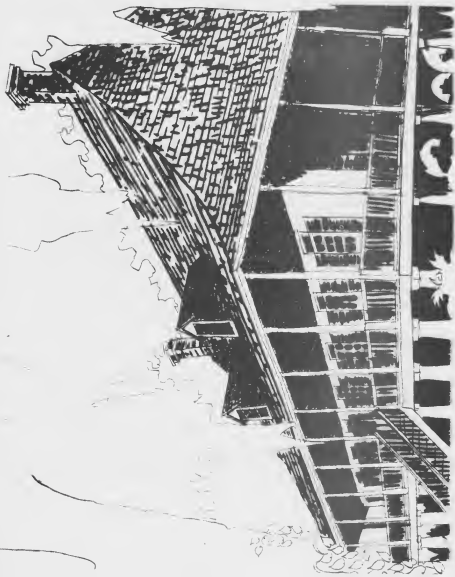
A similar blending of traditional French plans with later influences makes of Parlange, on False River, a particularly beautiful example of early Louisiana plantation architecture. One of the earliest of the plantation homes still existent, Parlange was built in 1750 by the Marquis Vincent de Lery, near what is today New Roads (Louisiana 1, five miles south of New Roads). Like Madame John's Legacy, it is lifted so as to provide a basement level where the owner conducted his business, in this case meeting with overseers and managing the estate. In other dwellings of this design, the lower level was frequently used for wine storage or for a carriage house. Occasionally the kitchen was located there, also, instead of apart from the house as is the case in later plantation homes.

Like Madame John's Legacy, Parlange has a second floor gallery, but this one runs on all four sides of the building so that every room on the residential floor can enjoy the view and the breeze. One of the most graceful features of Parlange, as with most pre-Greek revival buildings, is the contrast between the square or rounded lower columns always made of bricks and plaster, and the columns of the upper gallery, slender, gracefully turned, and made of wood. The sturdiness of the lower lightened by the grace of the upper columns lends to the building a sense of lightness and delicacy.

The gracefully hipped roof of Parlange is clearly related to the West Indian roofs. At Parlange the proportions are particularly pleasing.

The plan of the house, however, is still close to that of earlier buildings such as Madame John's Legacy. There is no central hall--that feature will not appear till the Greek revival period. The same holds true for the interior staircase: Parlange has only an exterior staircase. After the Greek revival, many early homes were remodelled to include these new features, but Parlange retains its original plan.

Once the Greek revival phase of Louisiana's architecture got under way, homes were more impressive and more grandiose than Parlange and its contemporaries. But those grander homes did not present so original nor so elegant an expression of man as that found in the early buildings such as Parlange as well as Homeplace, the Spanish Custom House, Darby, Lady of the Lake, and the Fusellier house.



Parlange

ATTAKAPAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Glenn R. Conrad, President

A. Otis Hebert, Vice President
Albert Silverman, Recording Sec.

Leona David, Treasurer
Mathe Allain, Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Larry Baker
Rt. Rev. George Bodin
Mrs. Sampson Delcambre
Mrs. Henry Duchamp
Mrs. Karl Hollier

Mr. Orres LeBlanc
Mr. Harris Periou
Mrs. Lucille Saltzman
Miss Pearl Segura
Mrs. Ernest Yongue

STANDING COMMITTEES

Publications: Mrs. Henry Duchamp
Genealogy: Rt. Rev. George Bodin
Landmarks: Mrs. Karl Hollier
Scholarship: Rt. Rev. George Bodin

History: Mrs. Larry Baker
Traditions: Harris Periou
Membership: Leona David

Conference Chairman: A. Otis Hebert

Official Organ
of the
Attakapas Historical Assoc.
P. O. Box 107
St. Martinville, La. 70582

Editor: Mathé Allain

Associate Editor: John Cameron

Dues Schedule:

Life membership for individuals: \$100.00

Annual dues for individuals:

- a. Active or Associate (out-of-state) membership: \$3.00
- b. Contributing membership: \$15.00
- c. Patron membership: \$20.00

Annual Institutional Dues

- a. Regular: \$5.00
- b. Sustaining: \$10.00

Canadian dues: Same as American dues, payable in American dollars.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message

Glenn R. Conrad Page 38

Slavery and Agriculture in Louisiana: 1699-1731

Grady W. Kilman Page 39

Some Early Burials in St. John the Baptist Cemetery

Edward J. Dupuy Page 51

Origin or Meaning of Some South Louisiana

Personal Names and Surnames

Pearl Mary Segura Page 53

Book Review. Page 69

Notes on Contributors

Grady W. Kilman, a native of Lake Charles, La., is a graduate student in history at the University of Southwestern Louisiana. He was recently named recipient of the research grant in Louisiana history sponsored by the Attakapas Historical Association.

Pearl M. Segura, Librarian, Jefferson Caffery Louisiana Room, Dupre Library, University of Southwestern Louisiana, is a descendant of a long line of Attakapas pioneers. She is the author of The Acadians in Fact and Fiction, A Bibliography of Acadiana, Sources of Spanish Records in Louisiana, and other articles.

Edward J. Dupuy, a native of Brusly, West Baton Rouge Parish, is a young man (22 years old) who demonstrates his interest in our state's heritage. This is his first contribution to the Gazette.

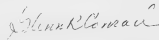
. LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

I am indeed honored to have been elected president of the Association by the Board of Directors, meeting in May, 1971. Moreover, it is with a feeling of deep responsibility that I continue the work of my predecessors.

I eagerly look forward to the Association's activities during the next twelve months. Nevertheless, I know that the success or failure of our endeavors during that year depend not on an individual effort, or the efforts of the fifteen-member board of directors, but depend on all of us working together.

Therefore, I urge all of you to seek out suitable material for inclusion in the Gazette. I urge you to take a minute or two to write the editor your comments regarding the Gazette. I ask you to let me have your ideas concerning the annual conference, particularly the topics you would like to hear discussed. Only in this way can you be a truly active member of the Attakapas Historical Association. Only as a result of your actions can I be an effective president.

My sincerest best wishes,



AN APOLOGY

We regret the delay in mailing the June issue of the Attakapas Gazette. The delay was occasioned by unforeseen printing problems.

The Editor

SLAVERY AND AGRICULTURE IN LOUISIANA: 1699-1731

by

Grady W. Kilman

Negro slavery was first introduced in France's American colonies through the West Indies in the 1630's. It was not formally established in Louisiana, however, until 1719, twenty years after that colony's first settlement. The long delay in the appearance of Negro slavery in Louisiana may be explained by the agricultural conditions and the series of events which guided the colony's destiny.

The historiography of French colonial Louisiana has tended to neglect the subject of slavery, Indian or Negro. The majority of Louisiana historians have dismissed slavery as a mere aside to colonial development. A few historians have superficially examined slavery as it existed in Louisiana prior to 1731, but these writers have shed little light on the subject. Pierre Heinrich, in La Louisiane sous la Compagnie des Indes, 1717-1731 and Marcel Giraud, in this three-volume Histoire de la Louisiane française, agree that the Negro was brought to Louisiana to clear the land for agriculture and to till the soil thereafter. Emile Lauvrière, in Histoire de la Louisiane française, 1673-1939, demonstrates more insight and precision than either Heinrich or Giraud. Lauvrière argues that Negro slavery was necessitated precisely by the cultivation of rice and tobacco, but like the others, he fails to pursue the subject in depth.²

¹For the most authoritative general histories of French colonial Louisiana, consult Charles Etienne Arthur Gayarré, History of Louisiana, Vol. 1, The French Domination, 4th ed. (New Orleans: F. F. Hanselland Bros., Ltd., 1903); François Xavier Martin, The History of Louisiana from the Earliest Period (New Orleans: J. A. Gresham, 1882); and Henry E. Chambers, Mississippi Valley Beginnings (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1922).

²Pierre Heinrich, La Louisiane sous la Compagnie des Indes, 1717-1731 (Paris: E. Guilmoto, 1908); Marcel Giraud, His-

All North American colonies suffered many hardships when they were first founded. The French colony of Louisiana suffered more than most. The climate was mild during the winter, but extremely hot in the summer. The colonists struggled with mosquitoes, snakes, and other natural hazards found in the coastal marshes. Away from the marsh lands, the soil was fertile, but densely covered with forest. These immense tracts of timber had to be cleared before the colonists could plant their crops. This undertaking was all but impossible because both colonists and draft animals were not numerous. The shortage of animals is revealed in a census, taken by Nicolas de La Salle in 1704, that recorded only nine oxen, fourteen cows, and four bulls at Fort Saint Louis.³ Twenty years later, another source revealed that there were only 1100 cows, 300 bulls, and 200 horses in the entire province of Louisiana.⁴ Considering these two obstacles, one can well imagine the back-breaking toil required to clear the land.

The problem was further compounded by the fact that the majority of the colonists sent to Louisiana were not suited to an agricultural life, especially one set in a wilderness. The majority of these people had no agricultural experience whatsoever. Probably the largest number of colonists sent to Louisiana were urban engages. The engages, much like the indentured servants

toire de la Louisiane française (3 vols., Paris: Presses universitaires de France, 1953-1966); and Emile Lauvrière, Histoire de la Louisiane française, 1673-1939 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1940), p. 327.

³Census of Louisiana taken by Nicolas de La Salle, Aug. 31, 1704. Paris, Archives Nationales, Archives des Colonies, General Correspondence, Series C13a, vol. 1, folio 418. Hereafter cited as AC., C13a.

Nicolas de La Salle was the Commissary of the Navy in Louisiana for nine years. Fort Saint Louis was the garrison at Biloxi.

⁴Jean Baptiste Benard de La Harpe, Historical Journal of the Establishment of the French in Louisiana, trans. by Joan Cain and Virginia Koenig (Lafayette, La., USL History Series, 1971), p. 321. Hereafter cited as La Harpe.

of the British colonies, were people contracted to work either for the Company of the Indies or for individual landowners for stipulated periods, usually three years. Most of these engagés, however, were craftsmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, silversmiths, brickmakers, and similar workers.⁵ Certainly, the services of these people were needed in the colony, but experienced farmers were of the utmost necessity. Nevertheless, of 7020 Europeans sent to Louisiana prior to 1721, 2467 were engagés.⁶

Other colonists who migrated to Louisiana were no better suited than the engagés to settle in a wilderness. Some were urbanites with no practical frontier or agricultural experience. Others were vagrants and beggars from the streets of Paris and other cities, convicts, prostitutes, and mere adventurers. In 1719, for example, one ship carried seven tobacco smugglers, fifty-three illicit salt dealers, six vagabonds from Orleans, ten vagabonds from Lyon, and thirty-six prostitutes out of a total of 189 passengers.⁷ Upon the arrival of two groups of inexperienced colonists at Dauphin Island in December, 1721, Charles Le Gac complained bitterly that "there were no knowledgable [sic] workers among them, for the majority were bootblacks from Paris."⁸

⁵Charles Le Gac, Mémoire, trans. and edited as "Immigration and War, Louisiana: 1718-1721" by Glenn R. Conrad (Lafayette, La., USL History Series, 1970), p. 5. Hereafter cited as "Immigration and War."

For a lengthy discussion of engagés, see Giraud, Histoire de la Louisiane française, III, pp. 221-251.

⁶La Harpe, p. 170. These figures are somewhat misleading until it is pointed out that of the total figure, 1215 were women, 502 were children, and 1099 were military personnel.

⁷Edwin Adams Davis, Louisiana: A Narrative History (Baton Rouge: Claiborne's Book Store, 1961), p. 57. Many of the beggars and vagrants sent to the colony were kidnapped by organized groups in the larger French cities. The Company of the West, at first, felt that this would be a useful means of populating Louisiana. For an interesting discussion of this, see Giraud, Histoire de la Louisiane française, III, pp. 252-283.

⁸Le Gac, "Immigration and War," p. 6. Charles Le Gac, one of the first local directors sent to Louisiana by the Company of the West, spent three years in the colony.

Indeed, according to La Harpe, there had been 1278 illicit salt dealers, tobacco smugglers and French exiles sent to Louisiana between October, 1717 and May, 1721.⁹ Obviously, these convicts were not suitable settlers to make the colony agriculturally self-supporting.

Basically, then, the French colonists were not interested in agriculture. They had come to the New World for a variety of reasons: to escape prison, the galleys, their parents, or to follow in the footsteps of the Spaniards in the discovery of gold and silver deposits. These deposits they hoped to find in the vast expanse of the Mississippi Valley. Hence, the very first settlers sent to Biloxi Bay, the earliest settlement, were interested in mining.¹⁰ Like René-Robert Cavalier de La Salle, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, governor of Louisiana from 1713 to 1716, was a fortune seeker looking for vast riches and personal wealth.¹¹ The Louisiana historian Charles Gayarré maintains that as late as 1719 a few directors of the Company of the Indies still hoped to find mineral wealth in Louisiana.¹² Mining was undertaken, especially in the Illinois country, but the amount extracted was far from sufficient to support the colony.

This combination of undesirable factors--the laborious agricultural tasks, the ill-suited colonists and the preoccupation with mining--delayed any extensive pursuit of agriculture. In turn, the colonists' inability to engage in successful agriculture had two direct effects upon the colony. First, the young colony continued to be completely dependent upon France for its food, clothing, and

⁹La Harpe, p. 170.

¹⁰N. M. Miller Surrey, The Commerce of Louisiana during the French Regime, 1619-1763 (New York: Columbia University Press, 1916), p. 155.

¹¹Gayarré, History of Louisiana, pp. 128-130.

¹²Gayarré, History of Louisiana, p. 254. The colonial correspondence concerning discoveries of mineral wealth is immense and certainly last through the first three decades of the Louisiana colony. See Bienville to Pontchartrain, Oct. 27, 1711, AC., C13a, 2:567; D'Artaguette to Pontchartrain, May 12, 1712, AC., C13a, 2:803; Superior Council of Louisiana to General Directors of the Company of the Indies, Feb. 27, 1725, AC., C13a, 9:51; and Bienville to Pontchartrain, Sept. 6, 1704, AC., C13a, 1:449.

merchandise. A few people cultivated the land from the beginning, but these farmers were insufficient in number to support the colony.¹³ Therefore, the constant and chronic ill of the colony was a shortage, and many times a complete lack, of supplies.¹⁴

The second effect of agricultural failure was to delay the introduction of Negro slavery into Louisiana. Negroes were not needed for the discovery of minerals, although there was occasional talk of using Negroes in mining operations. By the time the Company of the West was formed in 1717, the interest in mining had greatly declined. Accordingly, the colonists turned to agriculture as their main pursuit, and large numbers of Negroes were finally sent to Louisiana.

Although Negro slavery did not become significant in Louisiana until 1719, Indian slavery had existed from the very beginning of the colony. When the French arrived they found an intertribal slave trade of Indians captured during various wars.¹⁵ Thus, it is impossible to determine the actual date of the birth of slavery in North America. Indians became slaves to the French immediately upon their arrival in the Mississippi Valley. On December 1, 1700, Ouacantapai, chief of the Mantantous nation, presented an Indian slave to Pierre Le Sueur.¹⁶ From that point onward, the French

¹³Some of the best early farms in the colony were those at Miragouen and Graveline. See Le Gac, "Immigration and War," pp. 39-40. The Chauvin brothers were also well known for their farm production. See La Harpe, p. 231.

¹⁴Again, the colonial correspondence regarding the supply shortages was a constant throughout the first decades of the colony. For example, see Bienville to Pontchartrain, Sept. 6, 1704, AC., C13a, 1:449; La Salle to Pontchartrain, Sept. 7, 1706, AC., C13a, 1:472; Bienville to Pontchartrain, Feb. 20, 1707, AC., C13a, 2:5; D'Artaguiette to Pontchartrain, Feb. 23, 1711, AC., C13a, 2:635; Duclos to Pontchartrain, Feb. 23, 1713, AC., C13a, 3:113; and Superior Council of Louisiana to General Directors of Company of the Indies, Feb. 27, 1725, AC., C13a, 9:51.

¹⁵Surrey, Commerce of Louisiana, p. 97.

¹⁶La Harpe, p. 57. Edwin Davis maintains that Indian slavery was attempted as early as 1703, but it was begun at least two years earlier. See Davis, Louisiana, p. 80.

took Indian slaves for work in the fields, the mines or their homes.

As in the West Indies, the colonists first turned to the involuntary servitude of Indians to solve their labor shortage. But Indian slavery was never a satisfactory solution to the problem. Indeed, it compounded several problems for the young colony. Indian slavery was always complicated by the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with the powerful Indian nations. The French were allied to numerous Indian nations in the Mississippi Valley while other nations, allies of the English, were considered the enemy of the French. It was from these English-allied tribes that the French secured slaves.¹⁷ Many times, however, French adventurers would seize Indians from a French-allied nation and enslave them. It was impossible for the colonial government to condone these actions and retain friendly relations with the tribes. Therefore, in 1702, when Bienville learned that Louis Antoine Juchereau de Saint Denis and others had attacked an allied nation to secure slaves, he ordered the Indians' release. To prevent further incursions upon allied tribes, the governor directed the Indians themselves to bring the slaves for future sales to the colonists.¹⁸ Nevertheless, the dual position of Indians, as allies and slaves, caused considerable confusion in the colony from time to time.

For the above reasons, Indian slavery was never profitable and, as a result, there were never many Indian slaves in Louisiana. For example, in 1704, at Fort Saint Louis, there were six male slaves and five females.¹⁹ Four years later, the number increased to eighty Indian slaves, male and female, at the same fort.²⁰ In a census of January, 1726, only 123 Indian slaves were

¹⁷The French were allied with the Choctaws, Mobilians and the Tohomies and many lesser tribes. The English, on the other hand, were allied with the Chickasaws and the Alibamons among others.

¹⁸La Harpe, p. 60. Also, Bienville to Pontchartrain, October 27, 1711, AC., C13a, 2:567.

¹⁹Census of Louisiana by Nicolas de La Salle, Aug. 31, 1704, AC., C13a, 1:468.

²⁰Census of Louisiana by Nicolas de La Salle, Aug. 12, 1708, AC., C13a, 2:225.

reported for the entire colony.²¹ According to N. M. M. Surrey, the 1726 census recorded 229 aboriginal slaves.²² Regardless of which figure is accepted, the number of Indian slaves remained quite small.

The relatively small number of Indian slaves, despite the persistently small cost of acquiring them, indicates the unsuccessful nature of native slavery. In a letter to the Comte de Pontchartrain, the French Minister of Marine and Colonies, one colonist asserted that "Indian slaves are cheaper than Negroes because the colonists can not obtain as much work from the Indians as from the Negroes."²³ Indian slaves were certainly less costly. In 1708, the Canadian adventurer Francois Trudeau bought one Indian slave for one hundred piastres.²⁴ Six years later, a male Indian slave was purchased for sixty piastres.²⁵ These figures can be compared with the 660 livres for which Negro slaves were sold in 1721.²⁶

The Indians of North America were hunters and fishermen, not skilled agriculturalists.²⁷ Even if they had been inclined

²¹Census of Louisiana and Illinois, Jan. 1, 1726. Paris Archives Nationales, Archives des Colonies, Civil Lists, Series Gl, vol. 464, no pagination. Hereafter cited as AC., Gl.

²²Surrey, Commerce of Louisiana, p. 230.

²³Robert to Pontchartrain, Nov. 26, 1708, AC., Cl3a, 2:359.

²⁴Testimony taken against Bienville by D'Artaguiette, Feb. 24-27, 1708, AC., Cl3a, 2:249. A piastre was equal to approximately five livres. A livre would compare with about two contemporary American dollars.

²⁵Pontchartrain to Beaubarnais, Aug. 4, 1714. Paris, Archives Nationales, Archives des Colonies. Orders from the king and ministers, Series B, vol. 36, folio 229. Hereafter cited as AC., B.

²⁶Gayarré, History of Louisiana, p. 273; La Harpe, p. 191; and Surrey, Commerce of Louisiana, p. 247.

²⁷Daniel P. Mannix and Malcolm Cowley, Black Cargoes: A History of the Atlantic Slave Trade, 1518-1865 (New York: Viking Press, 1962), p. 6.

toward agricultural labor, it would have been difficult to maintain the necessary regimentation. The Indians were most adept in escaping their masters. In 1717, one colonist observed that "negroes[sic] are more laborious than Indians, who desert when they are hard pressed."²⁸ Bienville also alluded to the ease with which Indian slaves were able to escape into the forest.²⁹ Although several reports argued that the Indians were suitable for agricultural work, experience proved these to be false hopes.³⁰ Too many obstacles prevented Indian slavery from becoming successful.

Despite the lack of success, it was not until 1728 that Governor Perier issued a statement denouncing Indian slavery as detrimental to the colony's advancement.³¹ Perier carefully reasoned that the institutionalized slavery of Indians resulted in intertribal warfare and added to the chaos of the colony. Moreover, the Indians were of relatively little use in agricultural labor when compared to the Negro slaves of the West Indies. Perier feared that Indians, if they associated with Negroes, might induce the Negroes to run away.³² Even though colonial leaders and some colonists realized that Indian slavery was futile, it did not cease until years later.

Indian slavery, however, had two important results. The people who owned native slaves experienced the problems of

²⁸Hubert to the Council of Marine, Oct. 26, 1717, AC., C13a, 5:46.

²⁹Bienville to Pontchartrain, October 12, 1708, AC., C13a, 2:177.

³⁰Extract of Bienville's letters, July 28, 1706, AC., C13a, 1:514; also King Louis XIV to De Mury, June 30, 1707, AC., B29:248.

³¹Surrey, Commerce of Louisiana, p. 229.

³²Perier to the Abbé Raguét, May 12, 1728, AC., C13a, 11:7. It should be pointed out that by 1728, when this declaration was made, Negro slavery had existed in Louisiana for a decade. Although an exact date cannot be given for the complete cessation of Indian slavery in Louisiana, a survey of the documents assures us the Indian slavery lasted throughout the French colonial period.

forced, regimented labor. This experience would prove valuable toward making Negro slavery successful. More importantly, however, the attempts at Indian slavery contributed to the delay of the development of Negro slavery in Louisiana.

Negroes were not brought to the colony in significant numbers until 1719, but many colonists clamored for black slaves much earlier. Indeed, in 1704, complaints began to be heard about the lack of Negro slaves to clear the land.³³ From then on, farmers insistently demanded Negroes to help in agriculture.³⁴

These initial requests for Negroes met with little response. In 1708, Bienville proposed to the French government that the Louisiana colony be permitted to exchange Indians for Negroes in the West Indies. Realizing the relative value of Indians to Negroes, he offered to exchange three Indians for every two Negroes. Bienville argued that Indians would be unable to escape in the island, and that the Negroes, once in Louisiana, would not leave their masters for fear of being killed by Indians.³⁵ Bienville's request was denied by Pontchartrain who considered the proposal impractical.³⁶

³³Bienville to Pontchartrain, September 6, 1704, AC., C13a, 1:449.

³⁴Extracts from letters of Bienville, July 28, 1706, AC., C13a, 1:514; La Salle to Bégon, August 10, 1706, AC., C13a, 1:514; Pontchartrain to De Muy, June 30, 1707, AC., B 29:258 verso; Census of New Orleans, Nov. 24, 1721, AC., G1, 464:n. p.; La Chaise to Directors of Company of the Indies, Mar. 8, 1724, AC., C13a, 7:7; Boishriant to Duc de Bourbon, Oct. 24, 1725, AC., C13a, 8:236; Council of the Indies to Perier and La Chaise, Oct. 27, 1727, AC., C13a, 11:66; and Diron to Maurepas, Oct. 17, 1729, AC., C13a, 12:148.

³⁵Gayarre, History of Louisiana, p. 100; King Louis XIV to Cadillac, May 13, 1710, AC., B 32:55; D'Artaguiette to Pontchartrain, Feb. 26, 1708, AC., C13a, 2:57; Pontchartrain to Bégon, Nov. 30, 1708, AC., B 30:77.

³⁶Pontchartrain to Bienville, May 10, 1710, AC., B 32:36; Pontchartrain to D'Artaguiette, May 10, 1710, AC., B 32:41; Pontchartrain to Crozat, May 10, 1710, AC., B 32:58.

Nevertheless, in 1706, Bienville sent a brigantine under the command of his younger brother, Chateaugué, to Havana to obtain Negroes from Iberville. Before the transaction could be completed, Iberville died and the voyage became fruitless.³⁷ Other attempts to bring Negroes to Louisiana prior to 1719 were equally unsuccessful. In 1717, there were only from ten to twenty Negroes in Louisiana.³⁸ The historian John Kendall speculates that these Negroes were probably brought to the colony by settlers who came from the French West Indies.³⁹

The directors of the new Company of the West realized that there would be no great discoveries of mineral riches in Louisiana, as had been the case in Spanish Mexico and Peru. Furthermore, they perceived that, if profitable gains were to be made, the colony would have to begin extensive staple crop production. Thus, they envisioned Negro slavery as an absolute necessity.

The colonists sent over by the Company were still unskilled farmers, and although many people were turning to the soil for their living, they were still unqualified to produce the quantity or quality of staple crops required to support the colony. The hope for success depended upon their ability to learn agricultural techniques.

Thus, these early Louisiana farmers experimented with numerous crops--indigo, rice, wheat, and vegetables. The staple crop which most interested the colonists, and the Company of the West, was tobacco. In 1704, the Comte de Pontchartrain suggested that the colonists begin to cultivate tobacco. He concluded that it would grow well in the Louisiana climate and that it would be of good quality.⁴⁰ In 1711, Bienville reported that the inhabi-

³⁷ Bienville to Pontchartrain, Feb. 20, 1707, AC., C13a, 2:5.

³⁸ Gayarré, History of Louisiana, p. 115; Surrey, Commerce of Louisiana, p. 231; John S. Kendall, "New Orleans' 'Peculiar Institution,' " Louisiana Historical Quarterly, XXIII (July, 1940), p. 865.

³⁹ Kendall, "New Orleans' 'Peculiar Institution,' ", p. 865.

⁴⁰ Pontchartrain to Bienville, Jan. 30, 1704, AC., B 25:4.

tants of Fort Saint Louis were producing tobacco exclusively.⁴¹ However, the results of the colonists' labor were unsatisfactory. Jean Baptiste du Bois du Clos observed in 1713 that the production of tobacco and other crops had been unsuccessful because the colonists did not know the methods of cultivation.⁴² In 1717, the Company sent agricultural experts to demonstrate to the colonists proper agricultural methods. Thus, a number of tobacco experts were sent to Natchez in 1717.⁴³ As early as 1724, these tobacco experts employed Negro foremen to instruct the slaves in the proper modes of tobacco production.⁴⁴ Training programs of this type continued throughout the period of the Company of the Indies.⁴⁵

Agricultural techniques were a prerequisite to staple production, but so was adequate labor. Indian slavery had been tried and had failed. Therefore, Louisiana colonists turned to the only other workable alternative, Negro slavery. In 1716, Negro slavery was given official government sanction in Louisiana.⁴⁶ Shortly afterwards, the first Negroes from Africa arrived in the colony.

On June 6, 1719, the vessels Grand Duc de Maine and Aurore anchored at Dauphin Island. These two ships had a combined cargo of 450 Negroes. Before they were unloaded, news

⁴¹ Bienville to Pontchartrain, Oct. 27, 1711, AC., C13a, 2:567.

⁴² Du Clos to Pontchartrain, July 10, 1713, AC., C13a, 3:113. Du Clos was the commissary of the colony from 1712 to 1716.

⁴³ Minutes of Council of Commerce of Louisiana, Oct. 26, 1719, AC., C13a, 5:341.

⁴⁴ Memoir on tobacco at Natchez, Oct., 1724, AC., C13a, 8:227.

⁴⁵ Perier and La Chaise to Directors of Company of the Indies, Apr. 22, 1727, AC., C13a, 10:169; Perier and La Chaise to Council of the Indies, Jan. 30, 1729, AC., C13a, 11:305.

⁴⁶ Kendall, "New Orleans' 'Peculiar Institution,' ", p. 864.

reached Louisiana that the French had captured Spanish Pensacola. Since Pensacola offered much better harbor facilities, the Negroes were transported to the newly acquired port where they were disembarked.⁴⁷ This was the first of many shipments made to Louisiana. Once Negro slavery began in Louisiana, the African population of the colony steadily increased. By 1731, there were between 2,000 and 2,500 blacks in the colony.⁴⁸

Thus, the lack of colonial interest in agriculture, the desire for mineral wealth, and the experimentation with Indian slavery had combined to delay Negro slavery for twenty years. But after 1719 Negro slavery became an integral part of colonial Louisiana ending the agricultural labor shortage of the colony.

⁴⁷ Le Gac, "Immigration and War," p. 14; Kendall, "New Orleans' 'Peculiar Institution,'" p. 867; Henry Plauche Dart, "The First Cargo of African Slaves for Louisiana, 1718," Louisiana Historical Quarterly, XIV (April, 1931), 165.

La Harpe maintains that the Grand Duc de Maine and Aurore arrived with 500 Negroes. See La Harpe, p. 113. Many historians, including Edwin Davis, assert that 500 Negroes were brought to Louisiana from the West Indies in 1716, and that the following year an additional 3000 were sent. See Davis, Louisiana, p. 50. There is no evidence to support this statement. The colonial records clearly indicate that the first arrival of Negro slaves was in June, 1719.

⁴⁸ Kendall, "New Orleans' 'Peculiar Institution,'" p. 867; Gayarre, History of Louisiana, p. 454; N. M. M. Surrey speculates that there were 3000 slaves in 1731, but evidence does not support such an exaggerated claim. See Surrey, Commerce of Louisiana, p. 245.

SOME EARLY BURIALS IN ST. JOHN THE
BAPTIST CEMETERY

Brusly, Louisiana

By

Edward J. Dupuy

Joseph Valmont Hebert
b. Feb. 5, 1809
d. June 24, 1861

Victor Hebert
né le 19 Fev. 1788
décédé le 25 Juin 1833

Adonis Hebert
né le 12 Mars 1814
décédé le 10 Août 1846

Mathilde Grange
née le 12 Juillet 1806
décédée le 5 Janvier 1849

Pierre LaBauve
né le 25 Mars 1804
Mort le 15 Janvier 1849

Coralie Dupuy
epouse de Pierre La Bauve
née le 3 Novembre 1814
morte le 3 Septembre 1884

Onesime Doiron
née le 27 Août 1805
decedee le 1 Avril 1855

Adolph Hebert
décédée le 20 S^{bre} 1849
age de 30 ans

Marie Carmalite Hebert
epouse de Narcisse Landry
née en Fevrier, 1802
décédée le 6 Juillet 1856

Valerien Landry
ne le 16 Mars 1797
décédé le 1 Fevrier 1855
"Passant une Larme"

J. H. Amedee Bujol
décédé le 28 Juin 1857
a l'age de 42 ans

Edouar Dupuy
né le 15 Octobre 1809
décédé le 27 Novembre 1842

Francois Ferbos
né a Barsac
dep. de la Gironde F.
le 12 Janv. 1777
décédé a Ouest Baton Rouge
le 19 Avril 1856

Elie Landry
né le 8 de Fevrier 1790
décédée le 15 Julliet 1848

Henriette Hebert
née le 11 Mai 1797
décédée le 30 Novembre 1839

Marie Anne Trahan
décédée le 18 Juin 1855
agee de 65 ans

Joseph Landry
died July 12, 1870
aged 80 years

Josephine Daigle
epouse de Joseph
décédée le 16 J^r 1851
a l'age de 58 ans

Onesime La Bauve
died Jan. 18, 1849
aged 34 years

Guy La Bauve
né de 14 Août 1808

Ursin Landry
né a Iberville
le 4 Mai 1791
décédé a O. Baton Rouge
le 16 Nov. 1841

Marie Amelima Landry
epouse de Jean Trasimond Landry
née le 18 Avril 1820
décédée le 15 Mai 1871

Eleonora Tullier
epouse de Dominione Broussard
née le 11 Fevrier 1806
décédée le 19 Avril 1848

Anne Marinnee Hebert
epouse de Charles LeBlanc
décédée le 27 de Julliet 1853
agee 61 ans

THE NEW IBERIA POST OFFICE

In a letter to the late Mr. Edward T. Weeks of New Iberia, dated November 2, 1934, K. P. Aldrich of the U. S. Post Office Department sheds some light on the early history of the New Iberia Post Office.

Post office records disclose that "a post office was established in Louisiana shortly prior to April 1, 1809, listed as 'Attakapas, or St. Martinville, or New Iberia,' with Nathan Morse as first postmaster." Then, in 1814, this post office was simply designated "St. Martinville," and on March 2 of that year another post office was established in the same parish and given the name "New Iberia." James Miller was the first postmaster at New Iberia. Miller was succeeded as postmaster by Joseph Aborn, on November 30, 1819, and Mr. Aborn was succeeded by Josiah French in January, 1825.

In February, 1830, the name of the post office was changed to "Nova Iberia," and Clarkson Edgar became postmaster. Four years later, in October, 1834, the name reverted to "New Iberia" and has remained the same ever since.

ORIGIN OR MEANING OF SOME
SOUTH LOUISIANA PERSONAL
NAMES AND SURNAMES

By

Pearl Mary Segura

It has been said that "there is charm and fascination in knowing what a name means." From the beginning of time until the 10th century and later individuals were known only by a personal name.

In most countries early surnames first became hereditary among the nobles and landowners and were formed from the name of the land owned or inherited. Among other classes names were inherited from the trade or occupation which the bearer practiced or which the son had learned from the father. Other surnames were derived from the father's name or from a descriptive nickname.

Surnames were first used in Europe in Italy in the 10th and 11th centuries when patricians of Venice adopted an hereditary surname.

Soon after the practice trickled into France from whence it was transferred to England during the time of the Norman Conquest. By the end of the fourteenth century, surnames in England were generally hereditary. Germany took up the custom a little later than England.

Surnames in Norway, Sweden, Turkey and the mountainous districts of Wales and Scotland and among the German and Slavic Jews are of fairly recent origin.

Below is a list of personal names and surnames to be found in South Louisiana with their meaning or origin.

ACHILLES (Greek), without lips

ADELMAN (English, German), the servant of Adal or Edel (noble)

ADOLF, ADOLPHE (German), noble wolf

ADONIS (Greek-Hebrew), my Lord is exalted

ADOREE (French), adored

ADRIENNE (Latin), feminine form of Adrian (Hadrian) from the Adrianus, the man from Adria, which gave its name to the Adriatic Sea

AGUILAR, AGUILLARD (Spanish), modification of the proper name "Achilles" through the derivatives agular and aquilar, meaning sharp sighted

- ALBERT (from All:all, and Bert (English), bright
ALFEREZ, DALFERES (Spanish), ensign, second lieutenant
ALFRED (from All:all, and fred (English), peace
ALLAIN, ALLEN (Old Breton Alan, Old French Alain), the name
of a Welsh and Breton saint
ALLEMAND (Old French alemaund), "German", one who came
from Alemaigne (all mew), Germany; a name generally
applied to anyone from the Baltic States or from Holland
ALLISON (French), place name: Alencon, Orne department,
France
ALLIX (Acl), fire
ALPHONSE (German), noble-ready
ALVARADO, ALBARADO (Spanish), from German alvar meaning
a friend surname found in Castille, Aragon and Extremadura
ALVINA (Spanish), white
AMARANTHE (Greek), unfading
AMINTHE (Greek), protection
AMEL, diminutive of Hamelin or Ham (English), home
AMOND, from Had(war) and Mund (protection) or Ham (home) and
Mund (protection)
ANGERS (French), place name:Angers Maine-et-Loire department
France, from ans, "a divinity" and "garl", a "spear"
ANSELM (German), divine helmet (ans:herq helm(helmet)
ARLANE (Greek), very pure
ARISTIDES (Greek), son of the best
ARLENE, formed from Aline; or (Celtic), a pledge
ARMINE (Anglo-Saxon), universal
ARNAUD, from arn (eagle) and wald (power)
ARTEMUS (Greek), masculine form of Artemis (moon-goddess)
ASPASIC (Greek), welcome
ASTON (English), one who came from Aston (the village to the
east), the name of many places in England
AUBRY, from Alberic
AUDOIN, AUDOUINE, from aud (rich, powerful) and win (well-
loved)
AUGER (French) descendant of Adalgar (noble, spear)
AURELIA (Latin), golden
AURELIAN (Latin), golden haired
AURELIUS (Latin), golden haired
AZALIC, AZALEA (Greek), plant-name
AZAR (Hebrew), whom the Lord helps
BAILEY (Old French bailif), "bailiff or sergeant, whatever his
title, was a free man of importance as the mouthpiece of the
lord by whom he was appointed... He lived in the manor
house at the lord's expense and was the general supervisor

of agricultural policy. It was his duty to see that the services due were not evaded or ill-performed and to direct and determine the men's work. Originally meaning 'carrier', later 'manager, administrator', the term was also used of the public administrator of a district, the chief officer of a hundred (families) or of an officer of justice under a sheriff, a warrant officer, pursuivant and a catchpoll"

BALDWIN (English from Old German), descendant of Baldwin (bold, friend)

BAPTISTE (Greek), baptiser

BARRY, meaning "hill on the isle"

BAUDIN, from bald (bold)

BAUDOUIN, from bald (bold) and win (hardy in combat)

BAZIN, King in Germany in the 16th century

BEADLE, (from either Old French bedel or Old English bydel), constable, messor or hayward, the crier, or usher, in a court; town crier

BEAUDOIN (French), descendant of Baudouin or Baldavin (bold, friend). It is not always easy to distinguish between this meaning and that listed under the spelling Baudouin

BEAUREGARD (French), the handsome or good-looking man, a name sometimes applied in an ironical manner; one who came from Beauregard (beautiful place), the name of several places in France.

BELANGER, a contraction of "beautiful Anger," which is an ancient town name combining Ans, "a divinity", and "gari", a "spear"; one who came from Angre or Angres, in France

BELLENGER (Old German Beringar "bear-spear" and Old French Berenger)

BELLIVEAU (French), dweller in a beautiful valley

BENOIT (French), descendant of Benoît (blessed)

BENTLEY (English), one who came from Bentley (clearing overgrown with bent grass), the name of many places in England

BERAUT, from ber, (bear) and Old, contraction of Wald, powerful

BERENGER (German), bear-spear

BERNARD (French, English), descendant of Bernard (bear, firm)

BERRY (English), dweller at, or near, a hill; dweller at, or near, a stronghold or fortified place

BERTAUD, from Bert, fold, and old, powerful

BERTRAND (Old German) Bertran(d), later Old French Bertran(t), from bert(illustrious) and ram (fort)

BILAUD, from bill (battle-ax), and Ald (old)

- BLANCHARD (French, English), a descendant of Blanchard, "white, hard"; one who lived at the sign of the blanchard "white horse" or had a light complexion or white hair
- BLANCO (Spanish-Latin), white. Found in Leon, Valencia and Galicia
- BODIN (Old French, Old German Baudin), used as pet-name for Baldwin
- BOGGS (English), dweller at, or near, a bog or marsh
- BONIFACE (Latin), doing good
- BONNET (French), descendant of Bonet (the good); one who made and sold hats
- BOONE (English from French Bohun or Bohon), one who came from Bohon, in France
- BORDEAUX (French), one who came from Bordeaux, France
- BOUDREAU (French), one who was a descendant of Boudon (armed messenger)
- BOULANGER (French), one who made bread, a baker
- BOWIE (Ireland, Scotland), grandson of little Buadhach or Buagh (victorious); one who had yellow or fair hair
- BOWLES (English), one who made or sold concave vessels or bowles
- BRAULT (Breux), from ber (bear) and old (powerful)
- BRIDGES (English from Flemish), one who came from Bruges, Flanders
- BROUILLET (French), dweller in, or near, a small, swampy wood; one who came from Breuil (swampy wood), in France
- BRUMFIELD (English), from the broom plant that grew throughout England
- BRUN (Old French), one who had brown hair or dark complexion
- CAIN (Irish, English), descendant of Cathan (warrior); one who came from Caen, in France; descendant of Cana (of mature judgment)
- CAHOUET (French), of bas breton origin (Caillouet)
- CAIULLET (French), place name of town in Eure, Department, France
- CAMPBELL (Scottish), one with a wry mouth, or, perhaps, arched lips
- CARLIN (Irish, French), descendant of Caireallan; descendant of little Carl (man)
- CASTILLE, CASTILLO (Spanish), derived from the Latin word castellum, a castle or fortification. Found principally in Castilla
- CELESTINE (Latin), heavenly
- CHENEY (French), from the name of the French towns Quesney, Cheney, or Chenay, all meaning "oak grove"

- CLARK (English), from the Old French clerc which came from Late Latin clericus, a priest, and from Anglo-Saxon clerc, cleric, clerk, priest
- CLINE (English), from the German klein (little) or klinein (to slope)
- CLOTHILDE (French), from Hlod (?) and Hild (war)
- CLOVIS (French), from Hlod (?) and wigt (battle)
- COLOMB (French), one who raised doves, descendant of Colomb (dove)
- CORNELIA (Latin) Roman family name
- COTTER (English), a cottager who tilled five or ten acres in a manor
- CREIGHTON (English, Irish), one who came from Creaton (rocky homestead); grandson of Criochan (little blind one, or small person).
- CRENSHAW (English), one who lived near the grove visited by cranes
- CUMMINGS (English), one who went to Scotland from Comines in Flanders or from Bosc-Benard Commin in France
- Cyrille (Greek), lord
- DAGMAR (German), day-famous
- DAIGLE (French, English), eagle, descendant of Aegel (noble); dweller at the sign of the eagle; one who came from Eagle (oak wood), in Lincolnshire
- DANIELLE (Hebrew), feminine form of Daniel, "God is Judge"
- DARBY (English, Irish), one who came from Darby (place frequented by wild animals); grandson of Diarmaid (free man)
- DARCY (French), one who came from Arcy (stronghold) in France
- DAVIDSON, DAVID (Scotch, Welsh, French), the son of David (beloved)
- DAVY (Scotch, Welsh, French), descendant of Davie or Davy, pet forms of David (beloved)
- DEANNE, DIANE (French, English), Diana, wife of Dianus (Janus) and had been known as Jana (from Aryan word Dy, meaning god)
- DELACROIX (French), dweller near the cross
- DELANEY (Irish), descendant of the challenger; grandson of Dubslaine or Dubhslainge (black of the Glaney)
- DELLA (English), diminutive of Delia or Adela from the German Adel, nobility
- DELORME (French), one who came from Lorme (elm tree), the name of several places in France
- DIAZ (Spanish), ancient surname equivalent to the surname Diego and derived from the Roman Didaz or the Latin dies, equivalent to Spanish día (day)

DOMINGO (Spanish) from Latin Dominica and English Dominic, the name of several church saints; also the first day of the week, Sunday.

DOMINGUEZ, DOMINGUES (Spanish), son of Domingo

DORITA (English), adaptation of German Dore; a short form of Dorothy or Theodora; a combination of Dora and Rita from the Italian Malgherita or Margherita

DRYSDALE (Scotch), one who came from Dryfesdale (valley of the Dryfe River), in Scotland

DUBOIS (French), one from the wood

DUGAL (Celtic) from Fionn-ghaill, fair-complexioned stranger; in Scotland: Dougal

DURAND (French), one who comes from the place of the rande (Old French), a portion of a vine contained in a furrow (possible origin)

DWIGHT (English), descendant of Dwight or Diot, possibly pet forms of Dionysus (Greek god of wine); the light-complexioned person)

EASLEY (English), derived from the direction in which the town (from which the name comes) was situated in relation to a larger town in its area

EASTON (English), has a similar origin as Easley

EDMOND (Anglo-Saxon) from Ed (prosperity) and mund (protection), guardian of property

EDMONDIA (Anglo-Saxon, French), feminine form of Edmond

EISENBERG (German), iron mountain

ELIZABETH (Hebrew), with el signifying consecrated to God; a diminutive is Eliza or Elisa and many others

ELODIE (Latin-Germanic), all-wealth

ERMINE (Germanic), universal

ERNESTINE (Germanic), earnestness

ESPERANCE (French), hope

EULALIC (Greek), sweet of speech

EUPHRASIE (Greek), delight

EVANGELINE (Greek), bearer of good news

EVARISTE (Greek), most excellent

EWING (English), descendant of Ewen (warrior)

FALK, FAULK (German, Norwegian), from Old German Falco (falcon); one who took care of the falcons or hawks; one who hunted with falcons; dweller at the sign of the falcon

FERNANDEZ (Spanish), son of Fernando, from the German name Firthuranda brought into Spain by the Visigoths

FILBERT (English, French), from Ful (full) and Bert (bright)

FLETCHER (English), one who made or sold arrows, and sometimes bows as well

- FONTENOT (French), from one of the many villages in France meaning small springs
- GABRIELLE (Hebrew), strong woman of God
- GAGNON (French), one who cultivated a plot of land, a peasant farmer
- GALBERT (French), from Wala (stranger) and bert (bright), or wald (powerful) and Bert (bright)
- GALLANO (Spanish), from the Latin gallus or gallia (Spanish galo or gala), meaning a herd of domestic animals or a place where such animals are kept
- GARDNER (English, French), one who tended a garden, cultivating flowers and vegetables
- GARLAND (English), descendant of Gaerland (spear, land); dweller at the triangular field; dweller at the sign of the garland
- GAUDET (French), descendant of little Gaud (ruler)
- GAUDIN (French) from Old French Gaudin, from Old German Wald (powerful)
- GAUTHIER (French), descendant of Gautier (ruler, army)
- GEHRKE (German), descendant of little Gero, a pet form of German (spear, man)
- GERMAINE (Latin), German
- GERARD (English), descendant of Gerard or Gerald (spear, firm)
- GILBERT (German) from Old German Gisilbert (pledge or hostage bright); bright companion
- GILDA (Gaelic), servants or (Anglo-Saxon), golden
- GIROUARD (French), from Ger (lance) and ward (guardian)
- GIVENS (Scottish, English), descendant of little Gib, a pet form of Gilbert (pledge, bright)
- GONZALEZ (Spanish), son of Gonzalo, from German Gundisalv or Gundis (combat or fighting with bare arms, that is without weapons)
- GOSSELIN (English), descendant of Goselin or Jocelin (just)
- GUILBEAU (French) from Willi (impetuous) and bold (bold)
- GUILLAUME (French) from Old German Willhelmet
- GUTHRIE (English) meaning windy
- GUTIERREZ (Spanish), son of Walther (Walter) from the German name Walthari; son of the small man
- HALPIN (Irish, French), grandson of Ailpin (little stout person); a money changer
- HARDOUIN (French), from Hard (hard) Win (combat)
- HARGRAVE (English) one who came from Hargrave (hares' grove), the name of several places in England
- HARRELL (English), from the English place name Harel in Normandy, descendant of little Harry, an English form of Henry (home ruler)

- HARRINGTON (English, Irish) one who came from Harrington (the heath dwellers' enclosure), in Northamptonshire; grandson of the tall or powerful man
- HEBERT (German), descendant of Hebert (combat, bright); from Hyge (thought, reflection) - Bert (bright)
- HERNANDEZ (Spanish), son of Hernando, a form of the name Fernando
- HILDEBRAND (Old Norse, Anglo-Saxon) from Hild (battle, war) Brand (sword) forming Hildibrandr
- HIPPOLITE (Greek, French), letting horses loose
- HOFFMAN (German), one who worked a large farm either as owner or manager; the farm, or manor, servant
- HOPKINS (English), from Hobb a pet name of Old French Robert, from Old German Rodbert or Hrodebert, (fame-bright)
- HOLBROOK (English), one who came from Holbrook (stream in a deep ravine), the name of several places in England
- HORTENSE (Latin), Roman family name
- HOUSTON (English), place name meaning Hugh's town; from Hyge (thought, reflection)
- HUBALD (French) from Hyge (Hugh) meaning thought, reflection and Bold meaning bold
- HUBERT (English), descendant of Hubert (mind, bright)
- HUMBLE (English), descendant of Humbold (young bear, bold)
- HYACINTHE (Greek), flower name
- IOLA (Welsh), feminine of Iolo, (lord-value)
- ISADORA (Egyptian plus Greek), gift of Isis, Egyptian goddess of motherhood and fertility and wife of Osiris
- JOEL (Old Breton), from Judhael, from Jud (lord, chief) and hael (generous); (Hebrew), The Lord is God
- JOSEPHINE (Hebrew), from Josepha, feminine form of latinized boys' name Josephus (addition or increase); a diminutive is Josette
- JOSSE (French), from Old Breton Jodoc, the name of a saint, son of Judicael, who had a hermitage at the modern Josse-sur-Mer
- JUNG (German), one who is younger than another with whom he is associated
- JUSTINE (Latin), feminine form of Justus (just)
- KAHN (German), descendant of Gagano, a pet form of names commencing with Gegen (against), as Gaganhard and Geginheri; German variant of Cohen; dweller at the sign of the boat; one who owned or operated a boat
- KANE (Irish), descendant of the warrior; grandson of Cathan (warrior)

- KIBBEE (English), one who came from Keadby (Keti's homestead), in Lincolnshire, or from Kearby (Kaeri's homestead), in Yorkshire
- KLEIN (German), the small main; the neat or nice man
- KOCH (German), one who prepared food, a cook
- KRAMER (Dutch, German), the shopkeeper or tradesman; one who traveled through the country buying butter, hens and eggs which he carried to market in a cram or pack on his back
- KREBS (German), dweller at the sign of the crab; one who came from Krebs, in Germany
- LAFAYETTE (French), dweller at, or near, a small beech grove
- LAFFITTE (French), dweller at a boundary stone or marker
- LAMBERT (English, Dutch), descendant of Lambert (land, bright)
- LANDRY (German), Land, rule; land-(land) and ric (who has authority or riches)
- LANGILL (Scottish, English), one who came from Langwell (long field), the name of places in Caithness and in Ross and Cromarty, or from Langhale (long, flat land), in Norfolk
- LANGLOIS (French), the Englishman or man from England
- LATIMER (English), the Latiner or translator of Latin, an interpreter
- LAURINA (Latin), form of Laura, feminine of Lawrence from the Latin for laurel or bay-tree, emblem of victory and poetic inspiration, hence "poet laureate"
- LAZARO (Spanish), equivalent of biblical name Lazarus, found in Santander and Murcia
- LEBEAU (French), the handsome man
- LEBLANC (French), the white-haired or light complexioned man
- LEGER (French) from Leod (people) - ger (lance); Leodegarius; name of a saint
- LENORMAND (French), the Norman or man from Normandy
- LEOCADIE (French-Latin), a form of Leona
- LEONA, LEONIE, LEONTINE (French-Latin), a feminine form of Leo (n), (lion)
- LEOPOLD (German), descendant of Leudbold or Leopold (people, bold)
- LEROY (French), one connected in some way with the king's household; one who played the part of a king in tournaments
- LEUFROY (French), from Liud (people, prince) and fred (peace)
- LIBBY (Scottish, German), descendant of Ibb, pet form of Isobel (oath to Baal); a form of Elizabeth (oath of God); the beloved person
- LINDSTROM (Swedish), Linden-tree river
- LONA (Middle English), lone

- LOONEY (Irish), a warrior or soldier; descendant of Lúinneach (merry or jovial)
- LOPEZ (Spanish), son of Lope, from latin lupo (Wolf)
- LORRAIN (French), place name from the province of Lorraine, France
- LYLES (French), dweller on the small island
- MCCULLOUGH (Scottish), the son of Cullach (boar)
- MCDANIELS (Irish), the son of Domhnall (world mighty)
- MCMAHON (Irish), the son of Mathghamhain (bear)
- MCNULTY (Irish), the son of the Ulidian (native of East Ulster)
- MCPHAIL (Scottish), the son of Paul (small)
- MCQUEEN (Scottish, Irish), the son of Quibhne (good going); the son of the peaceful or quiet man
- MARCELIA (French), a combination of Marcella and Celia
- MARCELLA, MARCELLE (Latin), Roman family name (Marcellus) derived from Mars
- MARCHAND (French), the tradesman or merchant
- MARCIA (Latin), Roman family name (Marcius) derived from Mars
- MARINO (Italian, Spanish, Greek, Armenian), descendant of Marino or Marinus (of the sea, or seashore)
- MASTERS (English), descendant of the teacher or schoolmaster
- MAYER (German), an overseer or head servant; later, a farmer
- MELANCON (French), the sick or infirm man; con is the Old French suffix - con used to make a noun
- MELINA (English), derivative of Amelina, a diminutive of Amelia, from the ancient word in many languages, amal (hard work); from Aemilia, feminine of Aemilius, noble Roman clan of ancient times
- MENDOZA (Spanish), from the Basque word mendi (mountain) and oza (cold or frigid)
- MEYERS (German, Hebrew), an overseer, or head servant; later, a farmer; derived from the Hebrew me'ir (light)
- MICHAELA (Hebrew), who is like God
- MICHELLE (French), a version of Michaela
- MIGUEZ (Spanish), son of Miguel (Michael)
- MILES (Welsh), descendant of Miles (soldier)
- MIMI (French), pet form of Marie, French form of Mary, believed to have been first used by the ancient Jews in the form of Miriam
- MINA (German), a pet form of Wilhelmina (helmet of resolution)
- MITCHELL (English), derived from the French Michel, a derivative of the Hebrew Michael (Who is like the Lord?)
- MOSS (English), descendant of Moss, a pet form of Moses (saved from the water; one who came from Moss (morass), in Yorkshire

- MUELLER, MULLER (German), one who ground grain, a miller
NARCISSE (French), flower-name
NAVARRO (Spanish), one from the province of Navarra, from the Basque nava (plain among mountains)
NORMAND (English, French), from Old English Nordmann (a man from the North; or from Old French Normand (a Norman)
NUGENT (Irish), one who came from Nogent (fair, wet meadow) the name of several places in France
NUNEZ (Spanish), the son of Nuno, from Latin nunius, number nine
OBERLIN (German), one who came from Oberlind (upper linden tree) in Germany; descendant of little Adubert (noble, bright)
O'BRIEN, O'BRYAN (Irish), grandson of Bryan or Brian (hill)
O'CALLAGHAN, O'CALLAHAN (Irish), grandson of Conall (high, powerful)
OCTAVIE (Latin, French), eighth
ODELIA (Latin), a form of Odile, a French-German diminutive of Ottilia (heritage)
O'DAY, O'DEA (Irish), Ottilia (heritage), Grandson of Deaghadh (good luck)
ODETTE, ODITE (French-German) adiminutive
ODO (German), wealth
OGIER, OGER (Old French-German), wealth-spear
OLIVIER, OLIVER (French- English), a descendant of Olivier, or Oliver (elf, host, or an olive tree)
OMAR (Arabic), eloquent
OTIS (Greek), keen of hearing
OTTO (German), wealth
OWENS, OWEN (Welsh), the son of Owen (wellborn)
OXFORD (English), one who came from Oxford (ford for oxen), in Oxfordshire
PARKINSON (English), a descendant or son of Parkin, a pet form of Peter (rock)
PAUL (Scottish, English, French), descendant of Paul (small); one who came from Paull (pole marking a ferry), in Yorkshire, or from Paul (Church of St. Paulinus), in Cornwall
PECKHAM (English), one who came from Peckham (homestead by a hill)
PEEK (English), dweller at or on a pointed hill
PELAGIA, PELAGIE (Greek, French), sea-dweller
PEREZ (Spanish), son of Pedro or Pero (Peter)
PERLE (French), pearl
PERRY (WELSH, ENGLISH), the son of Harry, English pet name for Henry (home ruler); dweller by the pear tree; descendant

of little Pier, a pet form of Peter (rock); descendant of Perry, a pet form of Peregrine (wanderer)

PFISTER (German), one who made bread, a baker

PICARD (French), one from the province of Picardy

PICKNEY (French), from Piquigny, near Amiens, France

POLYCARP (Greek), fruitful

POST (English-German), dweller at, or near, an important or unusual post, stake or marker; descendant of Post, a pet form of Pozdimir (backward); one who came from Post, Germany

POWELL (Welsh), the son of Howell (eminent)

PRADOS (Spanish), from Latin pratum, (meadow, lawn or field)

RADCLIFFE (Anglo-Saxon), red cliff; one who came from Radcliffe, in Lancashire

RALPH (German), from Old German Raculf, from Rad (counsel) and ulf (wolf)

RAMSAY (Scandinavian, Scotch, English), ranis island, one who came from Ramsay, Scotland, or from Ramsey (wild garlic island) in Essex and Huntingdonshire

RASMUSSEN (Danish, Norwegian), the son of Rasmus, a variant of Erasmus (amiable)

RAYMOND (French), from Red (counsel)

REES (Welsh), the son of Rhys (ardor, a rush)

RENAUD (French), from Regn (Scandinavian gods and Ward (worthy)

RENE (French-Latin), born again

RICHARD (French, German), from Old German Richard, from ric (who has authority or riches) and hard (strong, hard)

ROBERT (French), from Old German Rodbert (fame, bright)

ROBIN (English, French), descendant of little Rob, a pet form of Robert (fame, bright)

RODOLPHE (French), from Rod (red) and ulf (wolf)

RODRIQUE, RODRIGUEZ (French, Spanish), from Rud (red) rick (who has the authority and riches); son of Rodrigo, from the German Roderich, Rodolfo or Roderic

ROGER (s) (Welsh, English), the son of Roger (fame, spear)

ROMERO (Spanish), from Latin romaeus, meaning Rome, or coming from Rome

ROMUALD (German), fame power

ROMULUS (Latin), Roman

ROSENQUIST (Swedish), from rosen (rose) and quist (twig)

ROWE (Breton, English), from Rohaut throuth the Old Norse Hrolfr Old Danish and Old Swedish Rolf

- ROY (French, English, Scotch), one connected in some way with the king's household; one who played the part of a king in tournaments; the red-haired or ruddy man
- ROYER (French), from Old French roier, rouvii (wheelwright)
- RUSH (English, German, Swiss), dweller near a clump of rushes; dweller near an elm tree; an excitable person
- SALZMAN (German), one who processed or sold salt
- SAMMONS (English), descendant of Solomon (peaceful)
- SAMPSON, SAMSON (English), the song of Sam, a pet form of Samuel (God hath heard); descendant of Samson (splendid sun)
- SANDERS (Scotch, English), the son of Sander, an abbreviation of Greek Alexander (helper of mankind) through the French Alisandre
- SAUCIER (French, English), one who made and sold sauces, mustard, etc.; one in charge of that department of the kitchen where sauces were made in large households
- SAVILLE (French), from the French town of Sauvill (refuge)
- SAVOY (French), one who came from Savoy or Savoie in France
- SEBASTIAN (Greek), venerable
- SEGURA (Spanish), from the Latin securis, meaning secure or confident
- SELIMA, CELIMA (Hebrew) peace
- SELLERS (English), one who made saddles; one who had charge of the cellar or storeroom; one who dealt in commodities, a merchant
- SELMA (Hebrew), peace
- SERAPHINE (French, Hebrew), seraph
- SIDONIE (Greek, Latin), from Greek, linen, or Latin, woman of Sidon
- SILVERMAN (German) from silfer (silver), one who made and sold silver articles
- SILVESTER, SYLVESTER (Latin), from silvester (dweller in the forest)
- SINGLETON (English), one who came from Singleton (homestead with shingled roof, or on shingly soil), the name of places in Lancashire and Sussex
- SMILEY (English, Scottish), one who came from Semilly or Semily, France; variant of Smalley
- SMITH (English, Scottish, Irish), worker in metals
- SOCRATES (Greek), self-restrained
- SOLANGE (French), pet form of Solemmia, (solemnity)
- SOMMER, SOMMERS (German, English), descendant of Sumer or Somer (summer); variant of Summers

- STARR (English), dweller at the sign of the star; descendant of Sterre (star)
- STAUFFER (German), one who came from Staufen (goblet), Germany; dweller at the top of the mountain; dweller at the sign of the goblet or cup, a tavern sign
- STEEN (Dutch, Scottish, German, Swiss), dweller near a stone; descendant of Stephen (crown or garland); one who came from Stein, Switzerland
- SUAREZ (Spanish), a modification of the German suero or sug-hari-whey, meaning blood, race or family, particularly as belonging to the nobility
- TAGLIAFERRO (Italian), from Old French taille fer (ironcutter)
- TAIT (English), one with a large or peculiar head; a gay or cheerful person; dweller at the top of the hill
- TALBOT (English), descendant of Talbot (to cut fagots)
- TAYLOR (English), one who made outer garments, a tailor
- TERRELL (English), descendant of Turolde or Thorold (Thor, strong); one who came from Tirril (wooden hut), in Westmorland
- TERRY (English), descendant of Terry (people, rule); from Latin Terence (smooth or tender)
- THEOBALD (German, French), from Old German Theudobald (people-bold) and Old French Theobald
- THEOPHILE (Greek), beloved of God
- THIBAUT, THIBODEAU (French), from Theut (people, nation) and bold (bold); descendant of Theudbald or Thibaud (people, bold)
- THIERRY (French), from Theut (people, nation) and ric (rich)
- THOMAS (Welsh), descendant of Thomas (a twin)
- THOMPSON (English, Scotch), the son of Thom, a pet form of Thomas (a twin); one who came from Thompson (Tumi's homestead) in Norfolk
- TOWN (English), dweller at the enclosure, homestead or manor
- TRAHAIRN (Welsh), as long-lived as iron
- TRIBBLE (English), descendant of Thrythbald (might, bold)
- VENABLE (Welsh), one who came from Venables or Vignoles (vineyard), France
- VETTER (German), the father's brother; one related to another, later, a male cousin
- VIDA (Scottish-Hebrew), a short form of David (friend)
- VILLIERS (French), place name in the department of Manche, France
- VOORHIES (Dutch), one who lived in front of Hess, a town in Gelderland

- WALKER (English), from walking, a process of trampling raw cloth in a trough to make it fulled (scoured and thickened by beating it in water)
- WALLIS (English), from Waleys (French) meaning foreigner
- WALTERS (Welsh), descendant of Walter (rule, army)
- WARREN (English), dweller at, or keeper of, a game preserve; descendant of Warren, from Old French, Warin (protection)
- WEBB, WEBBER (English), from Old English webba (masculine), or webbe (feminine), meaning weaver
- WEEKS (English), from wich (dwelling place, village; one who dwelt at a dairy farm; one who came from Week (dairy farm), England
- WEISS (German), place name from Weiss or Weis (white or village)
- WERNER (German) from Werren (dispute) and here (army), meaning guardian, dignity
- WHARTON (English), one who came from Wharton (homestead on Weaver River, or on an embankment)
- WHITE, WIGHT (English), the light or fair complexioned person; one with white hair; descendant of Hwita (white); from Middle English wibt, valiant
- WHITFIELD (English), one who came from Whitfield (white field), England
- WILLIAMS (Welsh, English), the son of William (resolution, helmet); from Old German Willihelm (will, helmet), which in North East France and Flanders became Willelm and in Central France Guillaume
- WILLIS (English), the son of Will, a pet form of William (resolution, helmet)
- WILMOT (German), form of Wilhelmina (helmet of resolution)
- WILSON (English, Scottish), the son of Will, pet form of William (resolution, helmet)
- WINSTON (English), one who came from Winston (Wine's or Winec's homestead)
- WITKOWSKI (Polish), the son of Witek, a pet form of Witold (with rule)
- WOLF (English, German), dweller at the sign of the wolf; one with the characteristics of a wolf; descendant of Vulf, a pet form of names beginning with Wolf (wolf)
- WOLFORD (English), one who came from Wolford (enclosure protected from wolves), in Warwickshire
- WOODROW (Anglo-Saxon), dweller in the house in the row by the wood

WOOTEN (English), one who came from Wootton (homestead in, or by, a wood), the name of many places in England

WRAY (English), one who came from Wray (isolated place)

WRIGHT (English), one who worked in wood, or other hard material, a carpenter

WYNNE (Scottish, Welsh), dweller on a wynd (a narrow street in a town; descendant of Gwynn (fair)

XENOPHON (Greek), strange-sounding

YVETTE (French), name of a French saint, from Yvonne, diminutive of Yves, boy's name (equivalent of Welsh Evan, a form of John

YVONNE (French), feminine diminutive of French boys' name Yves, equivalent of Welsh Evan, a form of John

ZIEGLER (German), one who built with, or made, bricks or roof tiles

ZIMMERMAN (German), one who worked in wood, a carpenter

ZINK (German), one with a large prominent nose; one who played the medieval cornet, the Zinke

ZOLA (Italian), dweller on, or near, a hill or mound; descendant of Zola, a pet form of names ending in Zola

A REVIEW

Jim Crow Comes to Church, by Delores Egger Labbe, USL History Series, No. 4, Lafayette, Louisiana, 103 pages. \$2.50

There has long been a need for a monograph clarifying, for the student of Louisiana History, the manner in which segregation came to the Catholic Church in south Louisiana, and an explanation of the attitudes of those involved in this system from the hierarchy down to the laity, both black and white. This brief monograph, a part of a new series designed for the study of various aspects of Louisiana history, has made available some needed insights into this thorny issue.

The author briefly mentions the status of free people of color before the Civil War, then picks up her narrative after Reconstruction, concentrating on the era from the 1890's until 1925, and concludes with a brief note on contemporary situations. It was during the era from the 1890's to about 1925 that segregated Catholic parishes in south Louisiana were gradually made the solution for race relations then reflected in all areas of life.

A reviewer must comment on both the strength and weaknesses of any work reviewed. The strengths of this monograph outweigh its weaknesses considerably. Among the weaknesses noted, one finds a relative absence of any comment on race relations in Catholic churches during Reconstruction. If this era was of no significance to the development of segregated parishes, then it should have been so stated. Another weakness was the failure to coordinate some basic "secular" race problems from 1877 to the Louisiana Constitution of 1898 with those developing in the Catholic churches themselves. These two items, as well as others, could cause the reader to fail to fully appreciate the very difficult problems faced by both the black and white Catholic communities during these years.

On the positive side, it must be noted that the author attempts to do justice to Archbishop Francis Janssens, as well as his successors, who saw separate parishes for blacks as a possible means of maintaining their loyalty to the Church and a way to attract others who might have joined separate black parishes of other Christian denominations. Moreover, it is clearly pointed out that, owing to racial bias, only in separate parishes could blacks fully participate in the Christian community. The devoted work and problems of certain religious orders for black people in Louisiana is also well handled.

In fine, this monograph, although not an in-depth study, does offer a much needed beginning in a long neglected field. It is a book that can be read with profit by students and teachers of Louisiana history.



Y A Z Ō U S

Village O

OSOGOULAS

OUATCHITAS

CHAKT

Village Chakt

Mus

Natchinotchez (F^{ts} St Jean Baptiste)

F^{ts} Adair (top)

R. Rouge

Rapide

Ancypelle

IQUE
AGNE)

(Natchez)

Koncorda

F^{ts} Rose

Natchez

F^{ts} Adam

Roche à Davion

Tonicoas

la Pointe Coupée

Apelouchas

Attakapas (Vie Espagne)

R. Vermilion

Lac Chétimach

Bâton-Rouge

F^{ts} Bute

Plaquemine

La Pointe

Bayougoula

F^{ts} Mandac

F^{ts} Bourbon

F^{ts} Mow

F^{ts} Mow

F^{ts} Mow

F^{ts} Mow

F^{ts} Mow

F^{ts} Mow

F^{ts} Mow

F^{ts} Mow

F^{ts} Mow

F^{ts} Mow

F^{ts} Mow

Limite du traité de 1795 entre les États-Un

a la France	jusqu'en	1763
a l'Angleterre	de	1763 à 1783
a l'Espagne	de	1783 à 1812

P

St Louis

St Charles

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

St Louis

ATTAKAPAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Glenn R. Conrad, President

A. Otis Hebert, Vice President
Albert Silverman, Recording Sec.

Leona David, Treasurer
Mathe Allain, Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Larry Baker
Rt. Rev. George Bodin
Mrs. Sampson Delcambre
Mrs. Henry Duchamp
Mr. Orres LeBlanc

Mr. Harris Periou
Mrs. Lucille Saltzman
Miss Pearl Segura
Mrs. Ernest Yongue

STANDING COMMITTEES

Publications: Mrs. Henry Duchamp
Genealogy: Rt. Rev. George Bodin
Landmarks: (Vacant)
Scholarship: Rt. Rev. George Bodin

History: Mrs. Larry Baker
Traditions: Mr. Haris Periou
Membership: Mrs. Leona David

Conference Chairman: A. Otis Hebert

Official Organ
of the
Attakapas Historical Association
P. O. Box 107
St. Martinville, La. 70582

Editor: Mathe Allain

Associate Editor: John Cameron

Dues Schedule:

Life membership for individuals: \$100.00

Annual dues for individuals:

- a. Active or Associate (out-of-state) membership: \$3.00
- b. Contributing membership: \$15.00
- c. Patron membership: \$20.00

Annual Institutional Dues:

- a. Regular: \$5.00
- b. Sustaining: \$10.00

Canadian dues: Same as American dues, payable in American dollars.

Foreign dues: \$3.00 plus postage.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Program of the Membership Meeting and Fifth Annual Conference	72
Glimpses of Iberia in the Civil War ed. & annotated by Vaughan Baker	73
Crawfish Fokelore in Southwest Louisiana Neil Hollier	95
Perry's Bridge Dennis A. Gibson	112
Two Cemetery Lists Grant H. and Maisie Molett	115

Notes on Contributors

Vaughan Baker, a native of Lafayette and a descendant of an old Acadian family of the Attakapas district, is presently a Ph. d. candidate at USL.

Neil Hollier is a native of Abbeville and a recent graduate of USL.

Dennis Gibson, Assistant Professor of Library Science and Reference Librarian at USL, is married to the former Dolly Miller of Vermilion Parish. Dennis and his wife have long been interested in the early settlement of Perry, Louisiana.

Grant H. and Maisie Molett, both keenly interested in genealogy, have recently moved to New Orleans. Mrs. Molett has long compiled information on the Stansbury, Feray and Baudouin families of south Louisiana.

THE ATTAKAPAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP MEETING AND FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

November 6, 1971

The Holiday Inn, Lafayette, La.

9:00-9:30 Registration and Coffee--Lobby, Holiday Inn

9:30-10:00 Business Meeting--Meeting Hall, Holiday Inn
Glenn Conrad, President, presiding

PROGRAM

A. Otis Hebert, Jr., Vice President and Conference Chairman,
presiding.

10:00-10:40 LANDMARKS: Mrs. Harold Aubry, Acting Chairman

"Great Landmarks of the Past"
Speaker: Dr. William G. Haag, Alumni Professor
of Anthropology, LSU

10:50-11:30 GENEALOGY: Msgr. George Bodin, Chairman

"Observations on Genealogical Research"
Speaker: Dr. Thomas S. Shaw, Professor, School
of Library Science, LSU

11:40-12:20 HISTORY: Mrs. Larry Baker, Chairman

"Luke Collins, Sr., of Opelousas; An Overview"
Speaker: Dr. William S. Coker, Associate Professor
of History, Univ. of West Florida, Pensacola

12:35-1:35 LUNCHEON
Main Dining Room

1:35-2:45 TRADITIONS: Mr. Harris J. Periou, Chairman

"Louisiana Voodoo and Superstitions in
Relation to Health"
Speaker: Miss Julie Yvonne Webb, Doctor of Pub-
lic Health Candidate, School of Public and
Tropical Medicine, Tulane University

GLIMPSES OF IBERIA IN THE
CIVIL WAR

Edited and annotated by
Vaughn Baker

(Editor's Note: Few events in history have so captured the imagination of later generations as the American Civil War. Decades after Appomatox, the passions generated by the bitterness of the struggle continued to influence the attitudes of Southerners. Although the war in the Teche country did not in the long run greatly influence the final course of events, the area witnessed several heated engagements between the Union and Confederate forces. The following reminiscence, rambling, discursive and occasionally inaccurate though it is, provides interesting insights into the attitudes and reactions of the population of the Attakapas region to the upheaval of civil discord.

Probably written by Mr. Edward Weeks of New Iberia sometime in the 1930's for a New Iberia newspaper, this memoir (a copy) was found in the Weeks Family Papers in Southwestern Archives at the University of Southwestern Louisiana.)

In January 1861 there sounded, both North and South, the drums of war, calling the people to bloodshed and devastation. It is not within the purpose of this article to discuss generally the Civil War or its causes. Yet it (the war) very profoundly affected what is now Iberia even as, in differing ways, it affected every part of the hostile sections and changed the course of the life of almost every inhabitant of either section. It will, therefore, be discussed here mainly as it relates particularly to the Teche country. Iberia Parish not having been organized, there can be no separate record found of the men from Iberia who wore the grey--they must be found in the companies from St. Martin and St. Mary.¹ It is noticeable that the congressional district in which the Teche country was included was slow to feel the full flush of war fever. As late as November 1860, the district elected as its representative

¹ Iberia Parish was created in 1868 from St. Martin and St. Mary parishes.

in Congress Mr. Bouligny² who, strange as it may seem, presented his credentials after the State of Louisiana had seceded; and even stranger, he took his seat in Congress and continued during the next two years to vote therein as the asserted representative of a constituency that, could they have laid hands on him, would have rendered to him speedy and effective justice.

The legislature of Louisiana had called an election for delegates to act on the question of whether or not the state should secede. In the Parish of St. Martin, Judge John Moore,³ a former congressman, was elected as a delegate to the convention on a platform opposed to secession. But in those days events of ominous nature followed each other in rapid order. Lincoln was elected upon a radical platform. Sounds of the war drums were heard throughout the states. The speeches in Congress were bitter and inflammatory. Everywhere the youth of the country were volunteering for service in the now imminent war. South Carolina seceded. Attempt was made to send supplies into Charleston harbor to Fort Sumter and, under command of Major

²John Edward Bouligny (1824-1864) was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress on the American Party platform. Strongly opposed to secession, he was the only Louisiana congressman to retain his seat after the state seceded. He died in Washington during the war and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery. U. S. Congress, Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1949 (U. S. Government Printing Office, 1950), p. 870.

³John Moore, born in Berkeley, Virginia, moved to Franklin, Louisiana. Elected as a Whig to the Twenty-sixth Congress to fill a vacancy, he was re-elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress in 1840. After moving to New Iberia, he served in the Thirty-second Congress from 1851 to 1853. He was a prominent delegate at the Louisiana state secession convention in 1861. He died in Franklin, June 17, 1867, and was buried at the Shadows-on-the-Teche. *Ibid.*, p. 1581. Although the writer of this memoir contends that Moore was elected on a platform opposed to secession, he apparently strongly favored withdrawal from the Union. According to Garnie William McGinty, A History of Louisiana (New York: Exposition Press, 1951), p. 160, ". . . John Moore of St. Martin brought the draft of [the secession] ordinance to the convention." Henry E. Chambers, A History of Louisiana (Chicago and New York: American Historical Society, 1935), Vol. I, p. 627, says, "Mr. John Moore of St. Martin moved the adoption [of secession] and forthwith submitted an ordinance already prepared. . . ."

[P.] G. T. Beauregard, a Creole of Louisiana, the Confederates fired upon the fort and prevented the supplies from reaching it.⁴ Thus, the first shot was fired, the fort capitulated, the fort was in the fire, and the North was aflame. Hence, stirred by the rapid march of events and by the roll of the drums of war sounding on all sides, when the secession convention gathered, it was with the approval of his people that Judge Moore voted for secession.⁵ Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers. Then, along the Teche, began the counter rallying of volunteers to defend the South and the forming of military units to repel invasion. From St. Martin the first company to go to the front left early in June under command of Captain Alcibiade DeBlanc, a most excellent man, a gallant soldier and an adored commander. . . .⁶

The company left by boat down the Teche. It embarked at New Iberia from what is now the foot of Serrett Alley, which was

⁴South Carolina, the first state to withdraw from the Union, seceded December 20, 1860 and immediately began seizure of all Federal property within the state. The Washington government refused to abandon Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. At daybreak on April 11, 1861 General Beauregard opened a bombardment; the fort fell forty hours later. The attack on Fort Sumter precipitated the war which statesmen on both sides had still hoped to prevent.

⁵In December 1860, Louisiana's Governor Thomas Overton Moore called officially for a convention to decide the question of secession. Delegates were elected on January 7, 1861; not, as the writer of this memoir declares, before the secession of South Carolina. The convention met on January 23, with ex-Governor Alexandre Mouton presiding. On January 26, weeks before the attack on Fort Sumter, the delegates declared Louisiana a "free and independent power" by a vote of 113 to 17. A detailed discussion of the convention and the text of the secession ordinance can be found in François-Xavier Martin, The History of Louisiana From the Earliest Period (New Orleans: James A. Gresham Press, 1882).

⁶Captain Alcibiades DeBlanc, who was born in Louisiana and practiced law in St. Martin Parish, commanded Company C of the Eighth Louisiana Infantry. In 1863 Jefferson Davis promoted him to the rank of colonel. "A perfect gentleman and an excellent officer," he was captured May 4, 1863 and paroled later that same year. He returned to service until wounded at Gettysburg. Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers, Vol. III, bk. 2, p. 937.

then a much used steamboat landing. The leaving of these troops was a great occasion in the town and in the surrounding country and there was a gathering of the populace to see them off, accompanied by bands, speeches and always the roll of the drums, with the knowledge of their import. Then came more calls to arms as the days went by, until the flower of the young manhood of the section were marching, counter marching, fighting, bleeding and dying in the war.

The troops under Captain DeBlanc joined their regiment and here hurried forward to Virginia in time to take part in the first great battle of Manassas and to rejoice in the victory won. Not attempting to discuss the events of the war in Virginia, it is at least permissible that we pay some measure of tribute to Alcibiade DeBlanc. He was a brave, efficient officer and rose rapidly to the rank of colonel. He led his troops both on the march and in battle and shared all danger with them. He was kind and solicitous of their needs, and they in turn had full faith in his leadership. When marching, Colonel DeBlanc rode at the head of his men, singing at the top of his voice some favorite French song, his men joining with him. The Virginia hills along their line of march reverberated with the sound. Of these songs, one often sung was that commencing, "Marlborough, s'en vat en guerre." These martial songs roared out by hundreds of the Louisiana soldiers, though not comprehensible to Virginians, probably sounded sweet and comforting to the people of the wayside, whose homes those men were toiling and fighting to defend. After the war Alcibiade DeBlanc became the most beloved and influential leader in the Teche region.

From time to time as the war continued, other commands were organized in St. Martin and St. Mary and went forward to Virginia, to Shiloh, to Vicksburg and to Mansfield; in some cases they joined Baily Vincent's irregulars,⁷ or formed independent units. Some even joined the little Confederate navy under the leadership of such brave men as Commodore E. W. Fuller. This last, with nearly all the crew, was killed when his boat was blown

⁷Bailey Vincent, a native of Vermillionville, served as a private in Company G of the Second Louisiana Cavalry. He was captured at Franklin, April 14, 1863. After being exchanged at City Point, Virginia, July 6, 1863, he was listed in the Confederate records as being "absent on detached service." Booth, Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers, Vol. III, bk. 2, p. 937.

up in the lower Teche.⁸ There were also some forts at strategic points. The remains of that at Dauterive's Landing⁹ and its old cannon could be seen until within (the twentieth century).

During the whole four years and more of the war, these parishes did their utmost for the Southern Confederacy. The people ungrudgingly spent their money and shed their blood for the Southern cause. But now is to be recorded a strange situation concerning the parishes along the Teche. The Washington government declared and officially maintained that these and certain other communities in South Louisiana were "not in rebellion" as that government termed the war. So that although every official

⁸Captain Edward W. Fuller's gunboat, the J. A. Cotton, a large river steamer converted into a gunboat and clad with railroad iron, patrolled the Teche in a vain attempt to keep Union forces from using the bayou route. It withstood repeated Federal bombardments until December 31, 1862 and January 1, 1863 when a fierce Federal attack damaged it badly, killing the pilots and several of the officers. Fuller was wounded in both arms, but, steering with his feet, he backed the boat beyond range of the Federal artillery. The next day, in an attempt to obstruct the Teche and prevent further advance of the Federal gunboats, General Alfred Mouton set the Cotton afire and drifted it down the bayou. Ablaze and floating downstream, it finally burned to the waterline and sank. Fuller, who did not die of his wounds, received command of the gunboat Queen of the West (locally known as "King of the Swamp") which operated on Grand Lake. On April 20, 1863 he was captured, sent to Fort Delaware, and died in prison. John D. Winters, The Civil War in Louisiana (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1963), pp. 212-214; Richard Taylor, Destruction and Reconstruction, edited by Richard B. Harwell (New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1955), pp. 142-144, 160-161. General Banks wrote Grant enthusiastically of Fuller's capture, "We have among our prisoners the most important officers of all arms--Captain Fuller, the commander of the fleet . . . long in the Legislature and at the head of the . . . fighting element of the State. . . ." Banks to Grant, Opelousas, April 23, 1863 in The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, compiled by Robert N. Scott (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1889), Series 1, Vol. 24, part 3, p. 224.

⁹Dauterive's Landing is approximately five miles east of Loreauville on Lake Dauterive. The ruins of the fort there were probably destroyed by the flood of 1927.

in these parishes took the oath to support the Confederate government, although commands and regiments went forward to swell the Confederate armies, and although with entire accord the people were doing their utmost to aid the Confederacy, they were declared in Washington not in arms against the Federal government. The excuse for this attitude was, apparently, that the congressman, Mr. Bouligny, elected from this district in November of 1860, took the oath as congressman in March 1861, although Louisiana had seceded. He continued to fill his seat during his term, hence the position taken by the Washington government.

Now, as a sequence, another situation arose that was peculiar to these parishes and some other districts. The Emancipation Proclamation did not apply to the slaves in these parishes. Those slaves were expressly declared in the Proclamation (effective) as of January 1, 1863 not to be effected or freed, because those parishes were not in arms against the Federal government. The reason is that even Mr. Lincoln and his secretaries were fully aware that the Constitution which they had sworn to uphold, and under the pretext of upholding had invaded the South, recognized slavery and property rights in slaves. Solemn compacts had also expressly recognized it. So that for them to proclaim the freedom of the slaves in the portions of the country which the government declared were loyal would have been at least as clearly a violation of that Constitution which they claimed to be shedding blood to defend as they construed the acts of the Southern states in seceding. Insofar as it affected slaves in what Washington called disloyal territory, while practically admitting the unconstitutionality of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Federal government justified it as a "war measure." So the Emancipation Proclamation did not claim to be any act of justice of such transcendent character authorized by a violation of all constitutional rights. On its face it was, and purported to be, simply a war measure, intended to disrupt Southern labor and Southern social organization, and to turn slaves against their masters with the possibility of great internal disorder, crime, and bloodshed. It was used purely as a means of conquering the South. At any rate, the slaves of the Teche country were to remain in slavery. It will be understood that there is in the foregoing no purpose to urge any argument in defense of slavery. That "peculiar institution" was in 1860 out of line with progress. The mention of the Emancipation Proclamation here is made because it is proper to the story of Iberia, and because it left in slavery the Negroes in this district. One is left, in consequence, somewhat bewildered that, under the Constitution, later acts and laws such as the Civil Rights Bill of 1866 applied to this

territory and to those Negroes who were yet slaves.¹⁰ And likewise that those persons still having the status of slaves seem to have voted as citizens for legislators who were to ratify the constitutional amendment giving them freedom. It is a rather tangled skein. Probably it was more clipped than unravelled.

During the early days of the Civil War and until the fall of New Orleans¹¹ no portion of Louisiana was in the possession of the Federal army. After that the Northern troops gradually extended their lines westward from New Orleans until 1862 when they were defeated decisively east of Berwick's Bay, now Morgan City. In that battle many prisoners and many needed military supplies were captured by the Confederates. This defeat checked the further westward movement of the Federal army in this section until, in the spring of 1863, General Banks with his army again crossed the Atchafalaya River (then called "The Bay") at Berwick. The opposing forces met below Franklin and the battle of Camp Bisland was fought on the west bank of the Teche.¹² Then commenced a

¹⁰The Civil Rights Bill of April 1866 declared that all persons of every race and color born in the United States were citizens and entitled to all legal and civil rights.

¹¹New Orleans fell to Commodore David Farragut, a former New Orleanian, on April 30, 1862. The next day General Benjamin Butler occupied the city. The capture of New Orleans greatly demoralized the Confederates in Louisiana who had few military resources at their command. Resistance to Union advances intensified only after General Richard Taylor assumed command of the District of Louisiana in the summer of 1862. Taylor's memoirs, Destruction and Reconstruction, provide an interesting account of the war in the Teche and Opelousas areas, along with provocative descriptions of such local celebrities as Alexandre and Alfred Mouton.

¹²Bisland, between Patterson and Centreville, was a line of breastworks on both sides of the Teche. Cypress swamp and canebrakes flanked both ends of the 900-yard line held by 1500 men. On April 13, 1863 Generals Alfred Mouton and H. H. Sibley opened a daybreak attack on General Banks' forces. The battle continued until nightfall. General Banks attempted to press an attack, but was able only to hold the Confederates in position. By evening he withdrew his men to a safer position. Banks renewed and maintained the battle three days longer, but the Confederates successfully held Bisland. The victory greatly heightened the morale of the Louisiana forces in the area, and earned General Richard Taylor the increased support of the population. Winters, The Civil War in Louisiana, pp. 223-226; Taylor, Destruction and Reconstruction, pp. 153-159.

series of marches and counter marches, movements forward, then sudden retreats, which to the soldiers in the Confederate ranks were bewildering and induced them at the time to criticize their commanders, though perhaps unjustly to some extent. They could not know what orders came from the "higher ups," and therefore they could not know all the facts that led to retreat. The situation was that in the lower Atchafalaya were some six or more Federal gunboats with heavy artillery. In the Teche these could readily cooperate with the Federal army and, as the main road followed the bank of the bayou, the se gunboats could readily get in the rear of the Confederates and enfilade them and their supply trains with grapeshot and cannister. The gunboats were much more to be dreaded therefore than were the Northern troops. Accordingly there can be little doubt that, in using every precaution against letting the gunboats get behind their troops and subject them to frontal, rear, and side-long attack, the Confederate generals showed good strategy and also consideration for the lives of their men. Very probably they acted under positive instructions from their superiors. Nevertheless, the retreats were very disappointing to many of the rank and file of the Confederate army. They simply did not understand it.

Differing from most military organizations, discipline was rather loose in the armies of the Confederacy. Around the camp fires in the several armies the men would freely argue concerning the strategy of recent movements, without let or hindrance from their officers. This laxity of discipline which comes down to us from the lips of the old soldiers is strikingly shown in a letter from M. M. McPhenny to his brother, Mr. Edmund McPhenny, on June 8, 1863. The writer, serving in an Arizona regiment, took part in that campaign along the Teche. His letter gives an excellent account from a soldier's viewpoint of the various military movements. The greater part of the letter now follows:

Camp near Franklin
June 8, 1863

Dear Ned:

After leaving Niblett's Bluff, we have been almost continually on the march, remaining but a day or two at any one place. We left Niblett's Bluff about the 17th ult., were delayed by our horses and wagons not reaching us sooner. On the evening of the 22nd we reached Bayou Montoon. Our forces were Sibley's three regiments, our regiment and a portion of one of the La. regiments and one

battery--in all about 1800 men. An order was then issued to cook food for three days and be prepared to march early in the morning--(the wagon trains were to be left at this point). It rained very hard at sundown and continued until 9:00 p. m., this delaying all cooking. After the rain had ceased and the men were busily engaged preparing three days cooked food, an order came (11 p. m.) to march forthwith. By 12 the boys were on the march, they marched night and day on the Opelousas road, about nine miles from Opelousas, they took a right hand road and passed through Vermillionville--thence through New Iberia, and thence to Franklin. The enemy were in the meantime hastening to the bay, with a train of wagons numbering 570 and from 8 to 15,000 Negroes, thousands of cattle, horses and mules--spread out over the road for seven miles. Their whole force has not been estimated by any at more than 3000, and the force disposed of as follows: a front and rear guard, and a guard of two to each wagon. Our pickets reached them and skirmished with them all the way, before they reached and were passing through Franklin. They report that Negroes fled and soldiers fled as they approached, that the utmost terror seemed to possess them. The main body of our forces were eager and impatient to get up to them, but were unaccountably halted on the road between Iberia and Franklin, five or six hours. It was 7:00 p. m. before the order to march was given. Off they dashed, and marched at quick pace until within two and half miles of the enemy. When the order came to counter march, the boys thought it was intended to take a new road, and get in front of the enemy (it had been determined to make a night attack) and did not suspect until they had retraced their steps seven miles, that they were retreating from (the enemy). Thus presenting an anomalous piece of strategy, to make a forced march of three or four days and nights after a terror-stricken enemy, and when we had reached him and were ready to strike the blow, to retreat as fast as we had marched toward them. The rear of the Yankees had just passed through Franklin and our front was just this side of the town at the time of the retreat. Thus by that order was lost to citizens from twenty to thirty millions of dollars worth of property which might have been recovered by as easy a victory as was ever fought. Consider their position in contrast with ours. Spread over

seven miles, encumbered with Negroes, horses, mules and cattle and 570 wagons, and all these by forced marches broken down, the full force, thus scattered, only 3000 and terror stricken. We 15 or 1800 strong were unencumbered, concentrated, able to fall in full force upon any part of the train on either guard and we were eager for the fray. What easier position could we have wished to have for a splendid victory, or at least a victory with splendid results. We retreated to Camp Pratt (about five miles northwest of New Iberia). Our regiment was ordered to remain there and to do picket duty, while Sibley's brigade was ordered to the neighborhood of Opelousas. We are ordered again to move down to the bay (in the meantime our trains had reached us and are now encamped at this point six miles out from Franklin)--one regiment is added to our previous force. Our pickets have all the time reported from five to seven gunboats in the bay and until they are approached, several thousand Yankees on this side of the bay. Our forces, now at Fort Bisland below Franklin, have been to the bay and seen no enemy. They have shown no disposition to give us a fight. And it does not seem probable that we will get a fight out of them so long as we remain on this side of the bay.

I have seen no one directly from there--but have learned that while they have destroyed all they could about the salt works they have taken only those Negroes who would go with them and would not remain behind. The weather has been unusually dry here, roads are intolerably dusty, the ponds are all dried up and the ditches have no water in them.

June 12th. I have had no opportunity of sending off this letter to this time; today we march back through New Iberia where I understand a mail communication has been established with the Bluff. Our regiment is ordered to Opelousas. Our move from there is not known. We have accomplished nothing below Franklin, not one Yankee has dared to show his face this side of the bay. The gunboats shell the woods when our pickets show themselves low down on the bay. With that exception, they have nowhere shown themselves and we have not had a one chance shot at them. Sibley's brigade and the 2nd Louisiana Regiment and Walker's battalion (now made a regiment), I understand, remain below. It is thought by our officers that all will operate on the Mississippi in the neighborhood of Port Hudson.

M. McIlhenny

Write soon, and direct the letter to 2nd Regiment, Arizona Brigade, Niblett's Bluff.

Appreciating that the commanders were in better position than were the men to judge what should be done, yet we can but admire the eagerness of the men in the ranks to attack the enemy.

The Confederate soldiers and particularly the officers were welcomed guests in the homes of the citizens. As an example of this, and because of the insight which they give to "things as they were" during those days, some extracts and expressions are given from letters of August 30, 1863, written by Mrs. William Robertson to her sister, Mrs. Daniel Avery, and by Miss Leila Robertson. Mrs. Robertson's letter tells of the events of the past few days and of the visits of the soldiers. She gives us the picture of Main Street crowded with marching troops, boys in grey, banners and bands and the wagon trains of the army, and of the sympathetic, anxious women and children waving the calling to the soldiers marching down Main Street to come to grips in actual battle with the invading army. To these soldiers a most sincere welcome was given. All these things we quite clearly glimpse in these letters. Mrs. William Robertson's letter, after saying that they were expecting Lieutenant Dudley Avery, (to whose mother she was writing) and some of the Confederate officers to dine with them, continues:

I commenced this letter yesterday and was obliged to write in a great hurry as I was expecting the gentleman every moment who was to call for it. Since then our troops from above have been moving down below and the streets all the morning have been crowded with soldiers and wagons. Lt. Jacob has just come in and says that Crescent & 18th Regiments are camped above Mrs. Hopkins in the woods & will be down this evening at four o'clock. He also tells me that Dudley has resigned his commission on General Mouton's staff and has taken his place in his company again. As I am expecting him in every moment I shall be able to let you know something about his arrangements. Capt. Fred Gates, Col. Clark, Lt. Jacob, Capts. Linday and Bondoin are to dine with us today and I suppose Dudley and some three or four more if I can only get a sight at them. This does not count the soldiers that have been coming in by the half dozen ever since sunrise, for a little something to eat. As my house is a big one, they take it for granted that there must be some big eating done here. How much I wish you could all be transferred from Texas to my house today. I have a splendid lot of papabot for dinner

which I know you would enjoy. William has killed nearly five hundred this summer and we have scarcely spent a day since they came without them for dinner. Dear Mary used to be so fond of them. Lula & I scarcely ever sit down to the table without wishing she could have one, and Lady, too, how she would smack her little lips. Do you ever get any game in Texas? I never hear you speak of it.

Is there any chance for you to get Lula a handsome silk dress in Texas? I am willing to pay a good price for anything you think worth it. I am also anxious to get her some kind of a mantle or gaiter or something that is fashionable. There is nothing in the stores here, in fact, nearly everybody has sold out & retired from business. Adler, Leisle, Ross, Fretindorf are among the number.

Tuesday, Sept. 1st. In addition to the gentlemen that I named yesterday who were coming to dinner were Cols. Armand & Dudley. Both were looking remarkably well and handsome but the former was dreadfully low spirited. The Crescent, 18th Regiments are to be joined into Clark's and only forty of the officers are to be retained in the regiment, the others are to be sent to the conscript camps to drill conscripts. You may well imagine the state of anxiety the officers are in to know who is to be accepted & not rejected. They are able to be examined & the most efficient ones will be retained. Col. Clark and Col. Armand are the most scared men you ever saw but as William says without any cause whatever, as both of them are fine officers. Dudley preferred joining his regiment, until this new organization, as he did not wish to leave his place in his regiment & he has Genl. Mouton's permission to go back on his staff if he prefers it. Tomorrow a number of gentlemen are going on the Island (Avery) to spend the day. Mr. Lewis, Col. Clark, Capt. Lindsay and William are among the number. Tell Sarah that Lula and I wished for her and Minnie very much yesterday when all of our soldier friends were passing by. We had the pleasure of bowing to all & speaking to many, but they were not allowed to stop.

Lieut. Jacob stayed here last night until 11 o'clock and Col. Armand until 10, and we had a house full to stay all night besides, every double and single bedstead was occupied. Dudley is still here & desires me to send his best love to you. My pen is dreadful and often making such a

hand that I had better stop. So once more goodbye.

Your affectionate sister,
Eliza

Miss Leila Robertson's letter speaks enthusiastically of the Southern officers and of the gaieties arranged for them, of her visit with her cousin, John Avery, and with Captain Holmes to Avery Island, of their hunting and fishing, and adds:

We also made some watermelon preserves, that is we cut them out and when they came on the table every piece was claimed by all three of us. We made leaves, stars, hearts, fishes, Lincoln and his wife, the capital, the White House, Mr. John Sanders and "many other living curiosities."

Somewhat later, when General Banks was marching through New Iberia on his way to Shreveport, he made his headquarters in what is now known as the Old Weeks Home (The Shadows). Mrs. Weeks had married, after her first husband's death, Judge John Moore. She was treated rather considerably by General Banks, in that he left her the upper part of the house, and he used the lower floor. The flower gardens were unavoidably destroyed. A Federal flag floated over the front gate, the entrance to the grounds, and a guard was stationed thereby. Misses Leila and Mary Robertson, then quite young and being intensely Southern, kindly paid a visit to their old friend, Mrs. Moore. Upon entering the front gate they stoutly refused to salute the colors, an act of rebellion according to the then prevailing military rules. They were called before the General and whether in earnest or whether from a belief in its necessity, he proved quite firm. It was only after much exchange and a number of conferences that the two young ladies were freed.

The painfully scant condition of all supplies, food and clothing, so that cornbread was "Confederate cake" and homespun was fashionable, is too much a part of the general story of the war to need mention. The same is true of Confederate money and of money of the State of Louisiana issued during the war. Some samples of private money--notes of private firms of high standing--were issued. Because Mistrot and Company were highly esteemed New Iberia merchants, a sample note issued by them is given as follows:

No. 1

Store-Corner of Main and
Julia Streets

3

3

J. J. Mistrot & Co.

Will pay to the bearer, the sum of

THREE DOLLARS

Redeemable in Confederate notes in amounts of

\$20

New Iberia, La., April 20, 1862

L. T. Burnett, Printer

J. J. Mistrot & CO.

The slaves in Iberia seem to have been largely faithful to their masters, though the slaves from some plantations perhaps excusably permitted themselves to be led off with the Northern armies under promises of freedom. But to this fidelity there may have been some exceptions in the northeast portion of Iberia. Some may have become involved and suffered in the tragedy of the uprising of the Negroes which centered about St. Martinville, in the latter part of 1863. The Negroes, under the leadership of mulattoes, believed that the Northern troops would side with them. The slaves organized secretly and suddenly marched upon St. Martinville, intending to destroy and murder and to burn the town. They approached St. Martinville from the east bank of the Teche in large numbers. News of the uprising quickly reached the town. With the able-bodied citizens mainly off with the Southern armies and all usable guns gone with their owners, the capture of the town appeared easy to accomplish.

But there was a detachment of Federal soldiers in St. Martinville at the time. Upon learning of the uprising these soldiers went promptly to the aid of the citizens. They took their station near the west approach to the bridge that there spans the bayou and as the Negroes approached the cross into the town they were ordered to halt. The leaders probably did not believe that the Northern troops would fire upon them, and they failed to halt. The troops and citizens then opened fire and the Negroes broke and ran. They

were pursued and shot in large numbers. The mulatto leader and some of the others were caught and were hanged on the bridge in the presence of the Northern troops and of a general outpouring of the population.

In an inventory in St. Martin of the Negroes of the estate of Mrs. Francis McGill and of her son, David, who was killed at Vicksburg, is some evidence of the number of the Negroes then killed. Six of her slaves were noted as killed in the uprising in 1863. En passant, how little did our people of this locality think that their cause was lost, that in March 1865 they thought it proper to inventory in this estate more than seventy Negroes.

The summer and fall of 1863 went by without any decisive battle. Most of the time the Federals were largely in control of the lands immediately along the Teche. The main force of the Confederate troops were camped west of New Iberia, towards Vermillionville, now the city of Lafayette. One of the Confederate outposts was called Camp Pratt and was on Lake Tasse, about where the Nickerson pecan grove is located. It was the nearest Confederate camp to New Iberia. For long years after the war, when the older residents wished to disparage anyone's dubious claims to brilliant military service, they would express a belief that the braggart never went farther than Camp Pratt.

The military operations of 1864 along the Teche were on a much greater scale, with more definite purpose and results than were those of the preceding year. General Banks, the Union commander, was to lead a powerful army through this section, with the Confederates retreating. At Mansfield the Federal forces were defeated and they, in turn, retreated down the Red River, and the Teche expedition was abandoned. Among the Confederates in that campaign was young Frank L. Richardson son of Mr. Frank R. Richardson, the owner of Bayside Plantation. Frank L. Richardson was born on that plantation, east of the Teche and some two miles above Jeanerette. He was an Iberia boy. He later became a prominent lawyer in New Orleans. Years after the war, Mr. Richardson's memoirs were published in the Louisiana Historical Quarterly (January and April, 1923). From the Quarterly of April 1923 the following is taken as the best account known to the writer of the campaign of 1864 in Iberia:

I travelled back and found the regiment encamped at Mouton's place near Vermillionville. The enemy were still in possession of the Teche country in

large force, and the 2nd Louisiana Cavalry was engaged on picket duty.

Here we went into winter quarters. We made small huts out of the branches of the trees and covered them with bark and moss. From time to time we took turns in guarding the roads between New Iberia and Vermillionville in the prairie.

This was an unusually cold winter and the wind was very cold and penetrating while on guard duty during the night. Occasionally we were sent on scouting parties to see where the enemy were and to prevent their depredating.

In the early spring, about the first of March '64, the enemy evacuated the Teche country down as far as Berwick's Bay, and we followed as they retired. I then had an opportunity for visiting home for a few days. The regiment went into camp at Fusilier's plantation, about ten miles above Franklin in the woods near the bayou. The camp was called Camp Hunter, that being the name given to it by the 4th Louisiana, Regiment of Infantry, when they camped there at the beginning of the war.

There was great rejoicing among the citizens, particularly the young ladies, at seeing the soldiers return.

A grand ball was given at the large resident of Martial Sorrell by the citizens for the 2nd Cavalry, and the young ladies from far and near were there. Captain David Ker was the chief manager of the affair. It was our last ball. I was stationed with two men as a picket or guard at my own home, Bayside, and had very little to do, except to ride down the road every day.

The Mansfield Campaign

About the 15th of March, 1864, General Banks commenced marching with his army from New Orleans, of 30,000 men, up the Teche.

News of the advance had reached us that morning and I was with my squad near Jeanerette Post Office, on the west or lake side, when the advance guard of the enemy's cavalry came in sight, and our rear guard passed up on the opposite side.

I waited until the enemy came near the bayou side and I fired across--with what result could not be seen.

He returned the fire, and for fear of being cut off from the rear, I rode back past the Weeks plantation, our nearest lower neighbor.

The ladies were out on the roadside waving goodbye as I passed. On reaching my own front gate, I waved goodbye to the family, while the enemy's cavalry were galloping after us on the opposite side of the bayou. At the next place above, the ladies of the family came out to the road to speak to me, when the minnie balls from the opposite side fell near them. I holloosed to them to go indoors. They seemed to think the shots were not intended for them.

About two miles further up, our neighbors, the Thompsons and Dungans, were on their gallery waving at us, when one of the enemy's cavalry appeared near the banks of the bayou and shot at me, the ball passing like a buzzing bee near me. I returned this shot, and hurried up a short distance and fired again several times. I was told by one of the ladies after the campaign was over that I wounded one of the enemy at that place.

On reaching the town of New Iberia, I crossed over the bayou and found all of our troops had gone up towards St. Martinville, except about a dozen scouts under the command of scout Ned Smith.

A Humorous Incident

In the center of the street, Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Blair sat on his horse and declared he would fight the whole army. He was under the influence of Louisiana rum, then the only stimulant obtainable. Captain Jumel of our company was with him, and also much excited. As I was the latest arrival from the rear, they wanted to know the size of the Federal army coming up. I told them over 5000. Colonel Blair thought still he could whip them all by himself, and would never leave. Someone came up just then and proposed to run a horse race and made a bet that his horse could beat the colonel's. He accepted this offer and started out of town at a full run. In this way he was saved from capture.

I went down below the town and saw the Federal advance guard drawn up in line of battle at least one hundred yards in width and quietly waiting for us to get out of the way. They were near enough but did not fire at us for fear of hitting the women and children.

Here was another of our soldiers who had drunk too many healths to the ladies that morning, and wanted to whip the whole army by himself, riding in front of the Federals near enough to be shot, and calling them names and daring them on. With much difficulty, we got him to fall back, telling him that he was ordered to take charge of an ambush in the rear. This soldier lived to be one of the best lawyers and judges in the state and to set an example of sobriety and general rectitude. This was Judge Edward B. Talbot of the District Court of Iberville, Louisiana.

We fell back towards St. Martins and the enemy moved on until nightfall and went into camp for the night, and we did the same thing.

We endeavored to form ambuscades a few times, but with our small numbers and with the system on the part of the Federals of outriders and flankers and advance guards on the march with heavy support near at hand, it was impossible to accomplish anything in this way. We were not expected to bring on an engagement but to hover over their advance.

Along the Teche the large planters generally believed that Banks' army would free their slaves. To avoid this many of these planters left their homes with their slaves, mules and wagons and preceded the retreating Confederates until well past the county in danger of occupation. Most of them went to Texas, though some stopped for a time at Mansfield. After the close of the war, these refugees returned with the Negroes and teams to their homes in Iberia.

Some members of the Morse family from New Jersey had settled in New Iberia very shortly after the date of the Louisiana purchase. One of these, Elizabeth Morse, later married Jonas T. Marsh; among the great-grandchildren of that marriage in Iberia are the present generation of the families of Cade, King, DeValcourt and Taylor. Elizabeth Morse's brother Nathan was a young lawyer who in those early days settled in New Iberia; he and his law office in "Old Mr. Murphy's tavern." He married a daughter of Edward Church Nicholls, then a resident of New Iberia and the progenitor of the distinguished Nicholls family.

A son of Nathan Morse, Isaac Edward Morse, was the congressman from this congressional district during the 1840's and

was attorney general of the state about 1853.¹³ We must now speak of yet another member of that family who reached a high degree of distinction. This was Alexandre Porter Morse, son of Issac Edward Morse.¹⁴ He left Princeton at the outbreak of the Civil War and served as an officer in the Confederate army, was captured and sent by sea on the Maple Leaf, headed for a Northern prison. He, with others, captured the ship, put into a Southern port, and rejoined his command. Later, he was in the army of General Richard Taylor that occupied the Teche country and which later retreated to Mansfield and there turned the tide of battle. After the Civil War Alexander Morse attained a notable reputation as a lawyer and was one of the counsel representing the Democratic side in the Tilden-Hayes contest before the Electoral Commission in 1876. At the close of the war, he, with many others from this section, was in southeast Texas. He joined some members of the Avery family and other Iberians in their return to their homes in the Parish of Iberia. On that trip he kept a brief diary which, because it is probably typical of the similar homeward voyages of our people returning from Texas after the Civil War, is now given as follows:

June 2nd, 1865. This (Friday) morning at nine o'clock a party, consisting of Judge Avery's family, Mr. Edmund McIlhenny and family, Mrs. and Miss Mary Weeks of St. Mary's parish, Gen. Major, Capt. Smith of the Engineers, John Avery, Dudley Walsh, Mr. Tussen (clerk at our Headquarters), and myself left Houston, Texas on the New Or-

¹³Isaac Edward Morse, born May 22, 1809 in the Attakapas district, graduated from Harvard in 1829. After admission to the Louisiana Bar, he practiced law in New Orleans and St. Martinville. He served as a Democrat in the U. S. House of Representatives, 1844-1851, and was attorney general of Louisiana, 1853-1855. He died in New Orleans February 11, 1866. Biographical Directory of the American Congress, p. 1594.

¹⁴Alexandre Porter Morse enlisted in Scott's First Louisiana Cavalry. After serving in Kentucky and Tennessee he was commissioned, became an ordinance officer, and commanded a battery of siege guns in Louisiana. He participated in the Teche and Red River campaigns, earning promotion as captain and brevet-major. After the war he moved to Baltimore and Washington. Edward C. Morse, "The Morse Family in Louisiana," Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. VII, no. 3 (July, 1924), pp. 445-446.

leans and Texas railroad for Beaumont, its present terminus, en route to New Iberia. The family of Judge Avery represent the civic portion of the cavalcade, returning to their homes at "Petite Anse Island." Gen. Major and officers, late of the unfortunate so-called Confederacy, were on their way to New Orleans and their respective homes in the conquered South, under the terms of surrender agreed upon by Maj. Gen. Canby, C. S. A., and Lieut Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. A. A pleasanter party under more saddening surroundings are seldom combined: everything was auspicious, the weather beautiful, company charming and but for the peculiar circumstances under which all were returning it would have been a most agreeable journey.

We reached Beaumont at five o'clock the same evening and found the little steamer "Sunflower" at the wharf, waiting for us. Having many wagons, ambulances and horses, it was not until two o'clock in the morning that we finished the last labor of lading the little steamer, and at four o'clock Saturday morning we steamed down the sluggish Neuces, and left its swampy banks behind us en route to Niblett's Bluff, Louisiana.

Niblett's Bluff, June 3rd, 1865. Landed at this little settlement, a miserable little place of four or five houses. The name, if taken literally, is a misnomer, as there is no bluff here. The name derives, however, from an old settler who was mighty fond of a game of poker, and turned many a shining dollar by a "bluff." We packed up and travelled ten miles, and made camps in the piney woods, when we soon cooked a hearty supper, and after it discussed many interesting subjects by the light of the moon. Pitched our tents, a very large one for the ladies, their first experience in tenting. We occupy the sawmill of Mr. Ryan.

Lake Charles, June 4th, '65. Had a warm and fatiguing day's ride through the piney woods of Calcasieu, crossed the Calcasieu River at Houman's ferry, and arrived here at four o'clock in the evening and camped on the banks of this beautiful little lake. Had a sumptuous dinner here and at night a delightful bath in the cooling waters of this lake.

Welsh's place, Monday, June 5th, '65. Broke camp at sunrise, had a very fatiguing day's ride and camped on a beautiful place near Mr. Welsh's house.

Broussard's place, Tuesday June 6th, '65. Travelled thirty-two miles, shot pheasants on the road, crossed the Menteau by ferry. Miss Minnie Avery and Miss Mary Weeks rode on horseback accompanied by Mr. Tusson and the writer the whole morning, travelling twenty miles before dinner. We lost our way near the Grande Maree, but regained the road again.

Jayhawker Woods, June 7th, '65. Pitched our tents at this point and camped for the night about dark. Bought a sheep and abundance of sweet milk. The ladies of the party are very much fatigued with the day's ride. Since this point had been a favorite rendezvous for Jayhawkers, armed sentinels were posted around the camp at night.

June 8th, '65. Reached Mr. Robertson's on Lake Peigneur at sundown, having crossed Vermillion bayou at Lapeyre's ferry at noon. Enjoyed a delightful bath in the cool waters of the bayou, and dined on a beautiful and shady knoll near the bank.

New Iberia, June 9th, '65. A cup of coffee at Mr. Robertson's and our party resumed the march. Travelled together until we crossed Desobry's bridge, wherewe parted with the Avery and McIlhenny families, who proceeded across the prairie to their island home. Gen. Major, Mr. Jackson and I reached New Iberia about eleven o'clock, where we were parolled. . . .

It is appreciated that the foregoing is a very incomplete and a very partial account of Iberia and Iberians during the Civil War. It is not intended as complete. It contains, however, practically all data on that subject obtainable by the writer, other than matters pertaining to his own family. The foregoing incidents, however, are all quite worthy of being put in the record and the writers trusts that authentic data concerning other people of the parish may yet come to hand and may be used in supplementing the above.

Thus ended the war. It is not a pleasant tale for us, this story of bitterness, of bloodshed and defeat. It is well to record, however, that our fathers to the end were faithful to the cause, gave it their wholehearted support, and surrendered without any apologies. Let it be added that the sons of those Iberians are proud, very proud, of their forefathers' war record and likewise have no apologies.

The effects of the war upon our people are the same story of sorrow and distress which resulted in the entire South: the failure of planters, merchants and banks; the disruption of labor and

of the social and political system; the rise, and the support by bayonets, of the Negroes and the worst elements of the whites; Carpet-bag government, corruption and the bankrupting of states, these are all matters of general history. In Iberia as probably elsewhere, it was a case of "the bigger they are the harder they fall." Those who had been the wealthiest were, soon after the war, least able to recoup and to meet the new conditions.

The planters, with numbers of their former slaves looking to them for guidance, help and sustenance, found themselves without seed to plant, or feed for their stock, and without means to buy food for their families and dependents. Until the next year's cotton (there was very little seed cane) could be grown and picked, they were driven to expedients. This writer's father, during the first year, fortunately was able to meet the situation by having the Negroes cut wood in the swamps on shares. They brought it to the bayou, where it was sold to the steamboats. This was a wonderful help. Even after the farming situation adjusted itself (which good prices enabled it to do) the political situation remained at its worst, and crime was very prevalent. All this, however, while a direct result of the war, leads to the story of Iberia during Reconstruction--which some other pen will write.

NOTICE

A reprint of William Henry Perrin's Southwest Louisiana, Biographical and Historical is now available at the publisher's: Claitor's Publishing Division, 3165 S. Acadian at I-10, P. O. Box 239, Baton Rouge, La. 70821. The price is \$15. It should be of interest to all members of the Attakapas Historical Association because it touches on all four areas of their interest; history, landmarks, traditions and genealogy--of both the Attakapas and the Opelousas districts. The introduction to the reprint edition was written by Miss Pearl Mary Segura, a director of the Association.

QUERY

Clyde Vincent, 2015 Kingsley Dr., Beaumont, Texas 77705 wishes to know who were the parents of Pierre Vincent who was married to Marguerite Cormier. In Cabanocey by Lillian C. Bourgeois he is listed in the year 1769 as being 21 years old. In 1777 he is married to Marguerite Cormier and children listed are Joseph 7, Charles 5, Felix 4, and Rosalie 1.

CRAWFISH FOLKLORE IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

by
Neil Hollier

Southwest Louisiana consumes about eighty per cent of the crawfish eaten annually in the United States and produces more crawfish than any other place in the world.¹ It seems therefore probable that the tasty crustacean would be associated with some unique traditions. Because of the unique character of the tradition, the folklore connected with the crawfish is special to Southwest Louisiana and presents only a similarity to traditions found elsewhere. The present study is therefore exploratory instead of comparative.

The author expected to find copious material involving the crawfish in humorous anecdotes, jokes, riddles, etc., but interviews revealed that Southwest Louisiana folklore is concerned chiefly with catching and cooking the crawfish.

The initials following the items are those of the informants who are listed at the end of the article, along with pertinent information.

¹George Fawcett, "Crawfishin'... A Report from the Capital," Acadiana Profile, II (March/April 1970), 24.

WEATHER, WIND AND TEMPERATURE

1. Crawfish come out in hot, sunny weather. But when it gets too cold the mamma crawfish goes underground. They suck on the roots of grass. --R. A.
2. After a big rain you catch lots of crawfish. When it turns cold crawfish go underground. --D. S.
3. When it's cold crawfish don't bite. After it rains you catch a lot of crawfish. --C. V.
4. The fishermen say when it's windy you won't catch a lot of fish. I don't know whether it disturbs the water or what, but that's what they say. --J. D.
5. They say the crawfish are not "moving" during cold spells of two or three days. This means they are not biting. --G. G.
6. Crawfish will be running when you have a wind from the south or the north but not when you have a wind from the east. --T. C .
7. If it thunders real bad we catch a lot of crawfish. They all laugh at me but it's true. --N. G.
8. If it's dry during July, August, September and October and it rains in November you'll have an early season. --E. G.
9. On a cold day the crawfish doesn't move. --W. R.
10. You won't have any luck with fishing with an East wind; you won't get no squirrels either. --P. F.

THE EFFECT OF THE MOON

1. A fisherman told my mother that when the moon is full, the crawfish has a lot of fat.--R. V.²
2. When the moon is out at night you can't catch many crawfish in the daytime. --G. G.
3. My grandmother says that when the moon is weak you don't catch crawfish cause they are too weak. But when the moon is strong the crawfish are strong enough to climb out of the crawfish hole. --R. V.
4. Crabs and crawfish are not "full" when the moon is dark or there is bad weather that keeps the moon from shining. They can't eat at night. --G. G.
5. Crawfish and crabs are fuller with the full moon but not in the dark of the moon. --P. F.
6. I know this fisherman in Bayou Benoit who says that when the moon is right he spends the night on the levee catching crawfish. --P. F.³

²"Crabs are fat at the full moon and poor at the new." Hilda Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions." The Journal of American Folklore, LX (April/June 1927), 185, item 953.

³"Fish do not bite at a new moon, for their mouths are sore then," Roberts, 195, item 1222.

CAGES, TRAPS AND BAIT

1. La rotte is your best bait; smash it until blood comes out. --D. S.
2. Crawfish stay within four or five feet of their holes so move your nets around. --J. H.
3. As long as there is food in the cages the crawfish will stay in the cage. I pick my cages up every other day so I leave enough shad or else they'll leave the cage. --G. G.
4. Mr. Courville who makes cages for a living says a cage with two openings is good for pond crawfishing and one opening is good for spillway crawfishing. --G. G.
5. When setting cages leave a corner above water so crawfish can breath the air. --G. G.
6. Shad is the best bait cause it has more meat and lasts longer. --G. G.
7. Shad is best for commercial fishing. It costs seven cents a pound while melt cost 14 cents a pound. Some people will take a can of dog food and punch it full of holes to use as crawfish bait. This is good 'cause your bait has to last a good while. --T. C.
8. If you want to catch a lot of crawfish move your cages around. --T. C.
9. When you put your cages in the water set them so the opening is towards the direction the wind is blowing the water. --W. R.
10. In a rice field you don't have to leave any cage sticking out of the water; the water is always good. Your pumps keep the water fresh. --W. R.
11. The best kind of trap is the old kind with one flue. The flue is long enough so the crawfish can't find his way out and also the cages are bigger. They can tell me what they want, but a big trap catches more crawfish. --M. G.
12. I use three-fourths inch mesh wire for my cages. Half-inch wire is too small; it catches the young ones. I'm not losing anything; I'll catch them when they get big. --M. G.

WATER

1. When I was a kid we would use dip nets to catch crawfish. You won't catch crawfish when the water is clear because they can see you coming and you can see them scatter when you get close. --G. G.
2. When water gets too black or clear, crawfish climb trees to get out. The crawfish likes muddy water, not clear. --R. A.
3. Crawfish will try and get out of the water when the water is dead. --G. G.
4. In the spillway crawfishermen put in their cages after the first spring rise in the river. Crawfish season ends when there is not enough water to flood the shallow areas. --G. G.
5. When the water goes down and gets bad, we'll pick up cages and they'll be full of dead crawfish. --N. G.
6. When the water rises on the side of the levee in the middle of April we crawfish with a seine; it's quickest and easiest. --R. V.
7. You catch a lot of crawfish after high water. In the flood of 1936 or 1937 the land was flooded and the crawfish were climbing the Azalea bushes. They say in Baton Rouge that the grass was taking the oxygen out of the water. --L. T. M. G.
8. When the water is bad or "dead" it is bluish-black. Good water will have a sandy color. The water in the spillway has been bad because of pollution and because of the spillway regulation. The water used to flood the lowlands all at one time but not anymore. --M. G.
9. The sun builds oxygen in the water. When it's cloudy it cuts the oxygen. After it rains it takes at least two or three days to build up the oxygen. --M. G.

CRAWFISH CHIMNEYS

1. The crawfish can tell the weather and the level of the water above ground from inside his hole because it's muddy at the bottom and clear at the top. --R. A.
 2. Lots of crawfish holes means you will have either a bad summer or a bad winter, I can't remember which. --D. S.
 3. If the crawfish hole is closed it's going to rain; if it is open you won't have rain. --T. C. ⁴
 4. After the crawfish pond is drained, if you see a lot of chimneys you will have a good crop when you flood it again. --N. G.
 5. You will have many crawfish in one hole because there is a mine at the bottom of the hole. Those LSU boys don't know it. I know it from experience. --M. G.
-

⁴"When a crawfish hole is open it is going to rain soon; if it is closed there will be no rain." Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 187, item 998.

"If the crawfish plugs up his hole, it will rain within 24 hours," Fanny D. Bergen, "Animal and Plant Lore," Memoirs of the American Folklore Society (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. : 1899), p. 43, item 440.

COMMERCIAL CRAW FISHING

1. In pond crawfishing the owner of the pond gets one-third of the harvest as rent and the crawfisherman pays for the labor and bait. I know a man who is kind of tight and he gets one-half the harvest as his share because his pond is close to the dealers at Lake Catahoula. --G. G.
2. The dealers say people have the idea that deep water crawfish are better than pond crawfish. But I've found that deep water crawfish have fat that is too strong. --G. G.
3. Peelers get paid by the pound so they don't like to peel pond crawfish which are smaller. Also, I've noticed that pond crawfish have larger pincers than deep water crawfish and the dealers don't like this because they pay for their crawfish by the pound. --G. G.
4. The dealers will not take your crawfish on Saturday afternoons because there is no peeling until monday morning and by then some of the little crawfish will be dead. --G. G.
5. I never use salt to boil my crawfish because it cuts the weight by 25 per cent. I don't use it to clean them either, it makes them want to jump out. I just rinse them two or three times.

PREPARING AND BOILING CRAWFISH

1. When preparing crawfish put them in salt water and it cleans out the tract. --R. A.
2. When you boil crawfish, if the tail sticks inside the shell, that means you didn't cook 'em long enough. --R. A.
3. When you steam crawfish all you need is a cup of water in the bottom of the pot cause the crawfish gives off water, you'll have more water than you started with. Steaming crawfish keeps the fat in the head. When steaming, start the water cold, add lemons, onions, salt, pepper and crawfish. --R. A.
4. If a crawfish tail is straight after you boiled 'em, it's because the tail was cramped in the sack. You can tell if the crawfish was dead before 'cause it's soft and muchy. --R. A.
5. You don't drink milk with crawfish or it will kill you. I've always heard that, but I know someone who did and he's still alive. But you're not supposed to mix land food and water food. --D. S.
6. Before you boil crawfish you rinse 'em twice in salt water to clean 'em. --D. S.
7. You can tell dead crawfish after you boil 'em because they float. Crawfish fight each other in the sack. That's why you get some dead ones. --D. S.
8. The old people say don't eat milk till three or four hours after eating crawfish. --N. W.
9. My mother says you should not drink milk while eating crawfish 'cause it will upset your stomach. --C. V.
10. After boiling crawfish you can tell those that were dead because they are white while the others are red. --H. J. H.
11. When you boil crawfish you wash 'em in salt water. It makes 'em burp up mud. --J. D.

-
12. If the tail sticks in the shell you've overcooked the crawfish. -- J. D.
13. I use just the yellow fat. There's nothing wrong with the greenish fat but I use just the yellow fat. --J. D.
14. Before you boil crawfish you trree (trree-ay), you separate the dead from the live ones and the big ones for boiling and the little ones to peel for etouffe. --L. T. M. G.
15. If the crawfish is undercooked the meat will stick in the shell. -- R. V.
16. All I eat is the yellow fat. --R. V.
17. If a crawfish was dead before you boiled it the tail will be straight. --R. V.
18. If the tail meat sticks in the shell, the crawfish is overcooked. -- G. G.
19. There are several ways of eating crawfish. I break open the heads to get the fat; my wife sticks her finger in the hole and some people crush the heads and suck them. --G. G.
20. I know of one man who says that in that last dying gasp when the crawfish hit the boiling water, they go ssss ssss (sound) and they suck up all that good seasoning. --G. G.
21. My father says that it's cruel to the crawfish to boil them in water that you start off cold. It has to be boiling. --G. G.
22. If not cooked enough the crawfish meat will be rubbery. --L. T. M. G.
23. When we boil crawfish we use liquid bot sauce instead of powdered pepper because it seasons better and your lips don't get burned by all that pepper on the outside of the shell. We use two bottles of liquid bot sauce per forty pounds and two boxes of salt. -- G. G.

24. A boiled crawfish that has a straight tail may be spoiled and you shouldn't eat it. My mother won't cook the dead ones with the live ones 'cause it might do something to the live ones. --G. G.

25. When you trree (trree-ay) the crawfish you take out the weeds and the small crawfish. --W. R.

26. You can tell a crawfish that was dead before you boiled it because the meat will be soft. --T. C.

27. I never drink milk with crawfish or any seafood. --T. C.

28. I wash the crawfish two or three times and pick out the dead ones. I boil three batches in one vat of water. I don't use salt because it cuts the weight by 25 per cent and it cuts the fat, too; if you clean them with salt it makes them want to climb out. --M. G.

29. If you cover the pot you're boiling the crawfish in, the crawfish will be done five minutes after the steam begins to seep out the lid after you have put the crawfish in the pot. The same is true when you steam crawfish--five minutes after you see the steam coming out the lid. --W. M.

POISONOUS OR BAD CRAWFISH⁵

1. An ecrevisse tonnerre is a crawfish, smaller than regular crawfish with large pincers. People find them in ditches and they say if one of these bites you, it won't let go until it thunders. --T. C.
 2. If an ecrevisse tonnerre bites you on the hand with its claws your hand will get infected. --E. G.
 3. Ecrevisse tonnerre is those little crawfish with big blue pincers like a crab, and boy is it mean. It's tail is hollow. You find that in the ditch along side the road. At LSU they don't believe it, but I believe the tonnerre is a bourreau. It's king of the crawfish. It's like the horse to the jackass. It cross mates with the other crawfish. It's the master. A friend was digging a pond and all he was finding was tonnerre. He asked me what to do and I told him, if he didn't build there, I would. You'll have crawfish I told him. And sure enough, his pond had too many crawfish. --M. G.
-

⁵"Sometimes these burrowers [*Cambarus diogenes ludoviciana* Taxon and *Cambarus hedgpethi* Hobbs] are considered to be poisonous, and some persons refer to them as 'deadman crawfish' because of the fallacious beliefs that their chimneys indicate the location of unmarked graves, or that they feed on human bodies buried in low places." George Henry Penn, "Classification," The Louisiana Conservationist, V (March 1953), p. 7.

MOUNTING CRAWFISH

1. A high school student told me you can mount a crawfish by putting it on an ant pile and the ants will eat the insides out. But the sun bleaches the color out so he paints it with fingernail polish. --G. G.
2. Another way to mount a crawfish is to boil it in heavily salted water and let it dry in the sun. --G. G.
3. To mount a crawfish you put it in a pot of cold water, with a lot of salt and boil it. Then you put it out in the sun to rot. But put it in the position you want it. If you put it in hot water the tail will curl up. --E. G.
4. After you have mounted the crawfish put on two or three coats of paint to toughen the shell. --W. M.

JOKES, STORIES AND SAYINGS ABOUT THE CRAWFISH

1. There was a mamma crawfish and tree babies outside their crawfish hole. One baby sees a man coming towards them and says, "Look, there is a Frenchman coming this way." The second baby says, "Naw, that's not a Frenchman, that's a German." The third baby says, "Nope, I believe that's an Englishman." Finally, the mamma crawfish says, "Aw, y'all are all wrong. That's a damn cajan from Henderson, get in the hole!" --R. A.
2. Crawfish had not been sold commercially on a large scale for very long. When I was young the little colored boy would bring a gallon bucket of crawfish to sell. And the housewife would say to him, "Choque (show-kay) ou pas choque?" which means, "Are they mad or not?" If they were mad you'd get less crawfish cause when they are mad they raise their claws and move around in the bucket and it can't hold as much. --W. M.
3. The crawfish is naturally mean. --R. A.

4. Old Mr. Olivier says that the crawfish and not the eagle should be the national symbol because if an eagle is on a railroad track and he sees a train coming he fly away. But a crawfish sees that train and he throws up his claws. --L. T. M. G.

5. The crawfish is the bravest animal in the world. You put him on a railroad track and watch him. He won't move. He'll just throw up them pincers. --W. R.

6. I heard this joke on the Ed Sullivan show when I was 14 or 15 years old. A mamma crawfish and her baby were walking in the field. They came across a cow and the baby starts to hack away. But the mamma says, "Don't worry, it's only a pig." After awhile they see a man coming towards them and the mamma says, "Now you run, 'cause that's a Cajun and he'll eat you!--J. M.

7. Not too long ago you could get crawfish for a dollar a sack. You couldn't give 'em away. Everyone around here would catch their own and the people in the surrounding states didn't eat crawfish. But a fisherman told me that when the coonasses who work on the offshore oil rigs went to Texas to work they told the Texans that they were sexy because they ate crawfish fat. Well, when the Texans heard that they started eating crawfish for the fat and eventually they learned to eat the tail as well. And now we have a million dollar crawfish business!--L. T. M. G.

8. Fishermen say that the racoon is the smartest animal in the world. He'll take the whole crawfish cage out of the water and up into his tree and he'll eat all the crawfish!--N. G.

9. When I was little my brother wanted to learn a snake cure from a man who learned it from a part Alabama Indian. The cure had to be passed from man to woman to man so my brother made me memorize it and to this day I still remember it. It goes like this. While rubbing the wound towards the heart, you say the words: oo-nah day-dell-ah day-dell-ah day-dorr-ah kah-nell too-bah-kah soo-bahk day-veed vee-rron kwan ah-lah vienne sans-say-sans. It's part Indian and part Cajun. --L. T. M. G.

10. At the time the Acadians departed from Nova Scotia lobsters followed them down the eastern coast of the United States. As the journey progressed, the lobsters got more and more tired and as they got more and more tired they became smaller and smaller. By the time Messieurs Lobsters got to the Louisiana Bayou country they had become only four or five inches long--and lo and behold we had Messieurs les Ecrevisses. They were so friendly with the Acadians that they wanted to do everything that these people did. The very first thing the Acadians did on their arrival here was to build mud chimneys for their houses so the crawfish built little mud chimneys, too. When the crawfish finished this job, they were so tired, they never did build houses, but crawled into the mud chimneys and sent to sleep for the winter.

It is said that: 1. Crawfish walk backwards. 2. Crawfish bite with their paws. 3. Crawfish have their gizzards in their heads. 4. You eat a crawfish tail, throw away its body. 5. When a bayou baby is nine days old, he sticks his finger in a crawfish hole. This makes him a cajun. --L. T. M. G.

11. Years ago when the Acadians were happy in Acadia, they were very friendly with the lobsters. The day came in 1755 when the English Governor of Canada issued an ultimatum to the Acadians either to swear allegiance to the British Crown and forsake their Catholic Faith or be expelled from Acadia. "Le Grand Derangement" began. The brave little band was herded on boats and sent away. Their friends, the lobsters, were sad and came to the side of their boats and said, "we hate to see you leave because we love you, but when you get to Louisiana, tell our cousins the crawfish---" then a big wave came and swallowed the lobsters.

When the Acadians finally reached Louisiana, they saw the cousins of the lobsters, whom they greeted with: "We're so glad to see you! Your cousins, the lobsters from Canada said---" and since the lobsters had not been able to tell them, the Acadians didn't know what to do so they ate the crawfish. --L. T. M. G.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. If you want to catch crawfish, all you have to do is flood any land. I'll bet you they have crawfish under the Evangeline Hotel in Lafayette. They live underground. --R. A.
2. Don't say it out loud if you're catching crawfish or else they'll stop biting. --C. V.
3. Crawfish season ends when the crabs (fresh-water) start biting. --L. T. M. G.
4. Henderson is the real crawfish capital of the world. --R. A.
5. They say Breaux Bridge is the crawfish capital of the world; but that's the greatest understatement ever made. It's Henderson, that's the crawfish capital of the world. --W. R.
6. Those crawfish in the center of the sack die first cause they can't get no air. If you put crawfish in a walk-in cooler they can live longer 'cause the cool air is easier to breathe. --R. A.
7. Crawfish will eat their own eggs. --R. A.
8. The black crawfish is usually skinnier than the other crawfish. --G. G.
9. My uncle knows a rice farmer in Forked Island who says that crawfish keep the red rice out of the rice field. --J. M.
10. To get the smell of crawfish off your hands wash them with salt. My daughter says she washes the dishes to clean her hands. --T. C.
11. I use lemon juice to clean the smell of crawfish off my hands. --W. M.
12. My uncle says that the crawfish migrate after a rain and they go in any direction. --J. M.

LIST OF INFORMANTS

ROGER ANGELLE. Breaux Bridge, age 41. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Eleventh grade education. Born and raised in Cecelia on a crawfish farm. Learned what he knows about crawfish through "experience." The informant mentioned a study of crawfish by LSU in Cecelia. This study may have been some of his "experience."

THEOBALD COURVILLE. Catahoula, age 56. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Fourth grade education. He is self-employed, making crawfish and crab cages, a trade he learned from his father. This trade has been his livelihood for the past two years.

MRS. JACK DOUCET. Butte La Rose, age 40. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Tenth grade education. Born and raised in Butte La Rose on the edge of the Atchafalaya Basin. Works as a clerk with her husband in their grocery store in Butte La Rose.

PAUL FONTENOT. Lafayette, age 57. Owner of Fontenot's Bar in Lafayette. Born in Pine Prairie. Previously did work in the oil fields and also was a trapper.

ELMER J. GUIDRY. Catahoula, age 28. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Eleventh grade education. He is employed in his father's crawfish plant, Chez Sydney.

MRS. NOLA B. GUIDRY. Catahoula, age 53. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Sixth grade education. Has been employed in her husband's crawfish plant, Chez Sydney for the past 20 years.

GREGORY GUIRARD. Catahoula, age 33. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Master's Degree in English and Bachelor's Degree in Agronomy. Teaches English at USL part time and is a part time commercial crawfisherman.

LEONA "TOOTIE" MARTIN GUIRARD. Catahoula, age 63. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Studied Political Science for three years at USL. Has lived in Catahoula for the past 31 years. Employed as Curator of the Acadian Museum for the past eight years. Member of the National Association of American Pen Women.

FRANCIS HOLLIER. Abbeville, age 47. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Attended USL. Born and raised in Abbeville. Employed by Union Oil of California.

JOHN HOLLIER. Abbeville, age 16. Catholic. Speaks English. Attends Vermilion Catholic High.

HEBERT J. HOLLIER, JR. Abbeville, age 54. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Attended USL. Formerly occupied as a mechanic, now retired.

JOYCELYN MIRE. Kaplan, age 22. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. High School education. Employed by Vermilion Creamery in Abbeville. The informant's uncle has a rice farm. Her grandmother crawfishes.

WOODROW MARSHALL. Breaux Bridge, age 52. Speaks both French and English. Bachelor of Arts Degree in Art and History. Single.

WILLIS ROMERO. Kaplan, age 19. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. High School education. Employed by Vermilion Creamery in Abbeville. Lived in Cecelia on a rice farm which his father also used for commercial crawfishing.

DANIEL SOIREZ. Erath, age 29. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Ninth grade education. Employed by Vermilion Creamery in Abbeville.

CARLENE VILLIEN. Maurice, age 16. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Eleventh grade student at Vermilion Catholic High School. Her brother crawfishes in Maurice.

RICKY VIA TOR. Jeanerette, age 22. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Student at USL in Pre-Medicine. During season, crawfishing takes the place of the family bar-be-que at their camp.

NICODEMUS WILLIAMS. Abbeville, age 32. Negro. Catholic. Speaks both French and English. Eleventh grade education. Employed by Vermilion Creamery in Abbeville. Raised on a farm outside of Abbeville.

PERRY'S BRIDGE

by
Dennis A. Gibson

In 1817 Robert Perry posted a bond with the St. Martin Parish Police Jury for the construction of a stationary bridge across the Vermillion River near his residence. Shortly after Lafayette Parish was created the bridge was already in need of repair. Hence, on December 2, 1825, the Lafayette Parish Police Jury "Ordained that Syllas Smith, Marin Mouton filis and George Bryant be and they are hereby authorized to sell off to the lowest bidder the reparations they may deem necessary to the Bridge over the Bayou Vermillion, commonly called Perry's Bridge and also to receive the said work when finished, and the sum of three hundred dollars is hereby allowed for the said purpose to be paid out of the tax assessed for the present year."¹ In March of the following year, Charles Dugat and Oliver Blanchet were substituted for Syllas Smith and George Bryant as receivers of the work.² The work was completed by June 2, 1826, Syllas Smith being paid three hundred dollars for the repairs.³

With the beginning of the steamboat era, about the mid-1820's, Lafayette Parish sought to benefit from this economical mode of transportation. Consequently, in September 1826 the Police Jury appointed a committee composed of John Muggah, Robert Perry and Jean L. Neven ". . . for the purpose of examining the Bayou Vermillion . . ." to determine ". . . whether in their opinion it would be practicable to clean out said Bayou so as to make it navigable for Steamboats as high up as the bridge near Vermillionville."⁴

At the December meeting the committee reported that the bayou could be made navigable so that contracts were advertised for the clearing of trees overhanging the bayou. A map of Bayou Ver-

¹Louisiana. Lafayette Parish. Police Jury Minutes, 1823- . Book I, p. 25.

²Ibid., p. 26.

³Ibid., p. 27.

⁴Ibid., p. 29.

million was purchased from William Johnson, surveyor, for twenty-five dollars.⁵ As the clearing of the bayou progressed, it became evident that Perry's Bridge prevented navigation and would have to be altered or abandoned. Perry, Smith, and James Young were appointed therefore ". . . to report to the Police Jury what the probable expense would be of altering said Bridge so as to permit the passage of Steam Boats and other Craft."⁶

Meanwhile, the Police Jury made it known to the residents of Perry's Bridge that the bridge would either become a drawbridge or it would be abandoned and probably demolished. This notice was posted in English at Perry's Store directly below the bridge and in French at Joseph Nounes's house. In December 1827, however, the Police Jury postponed a decision on the future of the bridge for a month.⁷

Then, during the meeting of the Police Jury on January 21, 1828, six hundred dollars was voted to alter Perry's Bridge. Robert Perry undertook the alterations which provided for an opening of thirty-five feet with a draw. This work was completed in May, 1830.⁸

Four years later, in September 1834, the Police Jury decided to completely replace the bridge of 1830. P. D. A. Droz and George Bryant were "appointed to draft a plan of the Bridge to be built at Robert Perrys, on the site of the old bridge. . . ." ⁹ In the next meeting of the Police Jury, the completion date for the new bridge was set for May 1, 1835. Robert Perry and Charles Kibbe, business partners and brothers-in-law, were appointed to supervise and accept the two-thousand-dollar bridge.¹⁰

Robert Perry undertook to build the new bridge on a seventeen-hundred-dollar bid and began work on December 1, 1834. Valery Veillon replaced Robert Perry as commissioner, and the contract was amended to give Robert Perry one hundred dollars for the addition of terraces to the bridge. Some structural changes were proposed by Kibbe, but the Jury rejected these by a vote of six to one.¹¹ Since construction fell behind schedule, Perry was granted until January 1, 1836 to complete the work.¹² As that

⁵Ibid., pp. 30-32.

⁹Ibid., p. 95.

⁶Ibid., p. 36.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 96.

⁷Ibid., p. 40.

¹¹Ibid., p. 98.

⁸Ibid., p. 41.

¹²Ibid., p. 100.

date approached it was evident that the bridge would not be completed until well after the first of the year. Therefore, the Jury granted another extension to Perry, making the new completion date May 1, 1836. In the meantime, Perry was required to keep up the old bridge, an indication that the new bridge was probably built near the old bridge. This is the only mention of the old bridge being used while the work progressed on the new one.¹³ Further extensions of time were necessary and were granted until the bridge was finally completed in September, 1837.¹⁴

By 1841 the bridge was in need of repairs, estimated to cost \$750.00. Six months were allowed for the repair work.¹⁵ David H. Droz, Aimi Dufour, and Pierre Doucet were appointed to receive the repairs on the bridge. The work was not completed on time so that Perry was required to post a bond for the amount of the contract and to guarantee his repairs for five years from the date of completion--March, 1843.¹⁶

It is entirely possible that the disagreements over the building and repairs of Perry's Bridge were the moving force behind the creation of Vermilion Parish. At the September, 1834 meeting of the Police Jury, Thomas Beraud contested Charles Kibbe's right to be seated in that body because Kibbe was from the southern part of the parish. Kibbe was finally seated after three days of heated debate, conducted through translators. Controversy between the northern and southern sections of Lafayette Parish seemed to grow until shortly after the posting of the bond for the repairs, a new parish was created. It is interesting to note that the bill creating Vermilion Parish was introduced in January, 1844, by Daniel O'Bryan, Perry's son-in-law.

¹³Ibid., p. 102

¹⁵Ibid., p. 138.

¹⁴Ibid.,

¹⁶Ibid., p. 147.

QUERY

Clyde Vincent, 2015 Kingsley Dr., Beaumont, Texas 77705 wants to know who were the parents of Francois Broussard dit Beausoleil who married Pelagie Landry. He is listed in the Attakapas census. Has anyone been able to establish any relationship between Francois and Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil and Alexander Broussard dit Beausoleil?

TWO CEMETERY LISTS

by
Grant H. and Maisie Molett

- - - - -

Grand Chenier, Louisiana
(Cow Island Circle Cemetery)

Lucien Bertrand
6 - 12 - 1810
12 - 30 - 1880

Michel Miller
Died Nov. 1875
Age 68

Emelia Broussard Miller
1840 - 1876
wife of Pierre Valcour Miller I

Melanie Miller
Born 6 - 22 - 1861
Died 6 - 12 - 1875 (?)

Marie Magdeleine Beautin
Epouse J. Miller
Decedee le 9 Oct. 1875
a l'age de 75

Pierre Rennie Portie
Born 11 - 12 - 1868
Died 8 - 17 - 1886

Esse Nunez
Born 9 - 27 - 1886
Died 1 - 16 - 1888

Valsaint Miller
Born 1 - 28 - 1852
Died 7 - 30 - 1889

Sevin
Son of E. V. and A. M. Nunez
Born 5 - 25 - 1883
Died 8 - 20 - 1883

Mary Virginia Miller
Born 12 - 13 - 1845
Died 5 - 15 - 1899

Clementine
Daughter of E. V. and A. M. Nunez
Born 9 - 13 - 1882
Died 4 - 13 - 1883

Adrien Miller
Delma Miller
Adam Miller
Marie Eva Miller
Children of
A. G. (or C.) Miller

Froisin Miller
Died Jan. 1876
36 years

Henry, Louisiana
(Abandoned Cemetery)

Elizabeth Ann Petry
Wife of
Henry H. Bartels
Born 8 - 4 - 1846
Died 7 - 6 - 1923
Age 76 years 11 months 2 days

Sarah Elibazeth
Beloved wife of
Edward Smiley
Born 4 - 30 - 1858
Died 2 - 16 - 1891

Henry Herman Bartels
Born 12 - 23 - 1828
Died 8 - 23 - 1896
Age 67 years and 8 months

James Edward
Son of E. and S. E. Smiley
Born 10 - 28 - 1888
Died 3 - 30 - 1889

George Frederick Bartels
Died 4 - 21 - 1862
Age 61 years

"Father"
Deidrich Ramke
1845 - 1898

Chloe Anna Collins
Wife of E. E. Bartels
Born 5 - 5 - 1813 (or) 1873 (?)
Died 11 - 5 - 18— (?)

Fannie Bartels
Born and Died 8 - 16 - 1887

John Ramke
Born 4 - 25 - 1842
Died June 1917 (or 1919 ?)

Otto Ramke
Born 5 - 22 - 1885
Died 7 - 21 - 1912
Age 27 years 2 months

Sarah Conerly
Daughter of E. and S. E. Smiley
Born 2 - 12 - 1891
Died 2 - 18 - 1891

 TABLE OF CONTENTS

Fifth Annual Conference	118
Special Announcement	118
The Teche Country Fifty Years Ago Francis DuBose Richardson ed. by Glenn R. Conrad	119
The Children of Jean François Broussard and Catherine Richard John R. and Vita B. Reaux	130
The Charles Homère Mouton House Ruth Arceneaux	145
Pecan Hole Muriel Keenze	148
Contemporary Attakapas Personality: Mrs. C. E. Hamilton	149
Kabahonossé Jacqueline Voorhies	150
Mourning Pictures Gertrude Prince	151

Notes on Contributors

Francis DuBose Richardson was the second master of Bayside.
 John R. and Vita B. Reaux are regular contributors to the Gazette.
 Ruth Arceneaux, of Lafayette, is a retired school teacher.
 Muriel Keenze is a librarian at the St. Mary Parish Library.
 Jacqueline Voorhies teaches a French extension course in New Iberia.
 Gertrude Prince is a New Iberia school teacher.

Editor's Note

This issue of the Attakapas Gazette inaugurates a regular feature:
 "Contemporary Attakapas Personality." This feature will present
 a one page biographical sketch of a prominent contemporary figure.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Attakapas Historical Association held its fifth annual conference on November 6, 1971, at the Holiday Inn in Lafayette. The excellent attendance at both morning and afternoon sessions showed the growth and progress of the Association in its five years of existence.

The meeting was opened by President Glenn Conrad who called upon Mrs. Henry Duchamp, chairman of the Publications Committee, to present a special report. Mrs. Duchamp pointed out that at the present schedule of dues the Association could not continue to publish the Gazette in its present form. The membership present unanimously recommended raising the annual dues to \$5.00 rather than reduce the size or frequency of the Gazette. (SEE NOTICE BELOW)

Otis Hebert, Vice-President of the Association and Conference Chairman, assembled an excellent slate of speakers for the event. Opening the morning session, Dr. William G. Haag, Alumni Professor of Anthropology at LSU, gave an informative and entertaining thumbnail sketch of man's social evolution. His talk entitled "Great Landmarks of the Past" took man from his descent from the tree and his discovery of fire to the atomic revolution of the twentieth century.

Professor William Shaw of the LSU School of Library Science then discussed genealogists from a librarian's point of view. In his talk, "Librarian and Genealogist: Friends or Foes?", he treated the relationship, sometimes harmonious, sometimes acrimonious, between library staff and genealogists. In a carefully documented lecture, "Luke Collins, Sr. of Opelousas: An Overview," Dr. William S. Coker of the University of West Florida presented a biographical sketch of one of the early settlers in south Louisiana.

The afternoon session featured a most interesting paper on "Louisiana Voodoo and Superstitions in Relation to Health" by Miss Julie Yvonne Webb from the School of Public and Tropical Medicine of Tulane University.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The members of the Attakapas Historical Association are hereby notified that at the January 17, 1972 meeting to be held in New Iberia, the motion to amend the Association by laws to raise the annual dues from \$3.00 to \$5.00 will be taken up and voted upon.

THE TECHE COUNTRY FIFTY YEARS AGO

(from The Southern Bivouac, January, 1886)

by

Francis DuBose Richardson¹
of Bayside Plantationedited by
Glenn R. Conrad

In 1829 the revolution in agriculture was fairly inaugurated; old things were passing away and all was becoming new. At the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 stock raising was the wealth and business of the Teche country. Its first field money crops were indigo and cotton, with rice and tobacco as side crops for home supply; and so late as 1831-1832, many indigo vats were to be seen along the Teche. But the success of the sugar crop on the lower Mississippi coast, same latitude, had turned the attention of planters to seed cane, and at this time that was the great one thing needful. At that date we recall but few sugar houses on the public road from Franklin to New Iberia, to wit, Agricole Fusilier, Dr. Solonge Sorrel, Frédéric Pellerin and Nicolas Loisel; but in 1835 nearly all the plantations on the Teche were in sugar. Those six years had done the work of a genera-

¹Walter Prichard et al. note that, "A short time after 1813 John G. Richardson, a native of South Carolina, who had resided for a time in Wilkinson County, Mississippi Territory, removed to St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, and became a prominent sugar planter on Bayou Teche; and his son, Francis D. Richardson 1812-1901, who was born in Wilkinson County, Mississippi Territory, was for 50 years a sugar planter on Bayou Teche." Walter Prichard, Fred B. Kniffen and Clair A. Brown (eds.), "Southern Louisiana and Southern Alabama in 1819: The Journal of James Leander Cathcart," The Louisiana Historical Quarterly, vol. 28, no. 3 (July, 1945).

The editor is indebted to Miss Mary Elizabeth Sanders for information supplied from the manuscript of her forthcoming book "The Annotated Abstracts of the Successions of St. Mary Parish, 1811-1834."

tion in changing the staple commodity of a country, its implements of husbandry, and in many respects the habits and customs of a whole community. They brought to the Teche country a large number of American planters with their capital and enterprise, rushing to the sugar gold fields, each with his own idea of working them to the best advantage, and often there was friendly competition between them. But the native Creole planters had the inside track on them, and for years their advantage kept them in advance of the newcomers. Beside being planters, raised on the soil, frugal and industrious, they were nearly all stock raisers as well, with large herds scattered over the open prairies as far as Texas. This gave them a bountiful supply of beef for their Negroes, while their American neighbors had to follow up the price of pork, no matter where it went. Besides, mingling with these great herds of cattle were the famous Creole horses, or ponies, from which they selected the largest and best for their horsepower sugarmills, general with the first planters and which to a great extent kept their owners out of the mule market.

These Creole horses are a prominent feature in the livestock department of southwestern Louisiana, of which much has been said and written, and it would seem to be an accepted conclusion that they are degenerate descendants of noble ancestry. No horses were found on this continent when discovered, and the Spaniards under Cortes was the first hoof to press American soil. In view of the nature of that invasion, there seems to be almost a certainty that this cavalry was selected for colonial purposes and propagation as well as for conquest. When the Spaniards burned their ships they also turned their horses loose, after their work was done, on the fertile prairies of Mexico, when they had nothing to do but multiply and replenish. That they did this most effectually in the first hundred years, is shown by the countless herds of Mexican mustangs which covered the country from the Pacific to the Mississippi, including their first cousins, the Creole horses of Louisiana. In these there was a further diminution in size from the mustang, caused, no doubt, by hard treatment, and by the habit of their owners turning out their smallest scrawny runts as fit for nothing but breeders. This line of ancestry is supported by their small roebuck feet and falcon eye, so suggestive of the Andalusian stock, of which the Spanish cavalry was so largely composed. They have all the endurance of the mule, and when well cared for, all the spirit of the thoroughbred.

With a change in agriculture came a change in implements of husbandry and all connected with them. The improved clipper plow took the place of the old barshear for cultivation and the venerable Creole breaking-up plow, drawn by four yoke of oxen yoked by the horns, and which at a distance looked so much like a slow moving

funeral processions, was replaced by the bright steel mold-board behind fast-stepping horses. The improved cart and wagon took the place of the all-wood wheel and axle-tree without a scrap of iron about the whole concern, and which, of a clear morning, could be heard half a mile away, screaming like a thousand tom-cats having their tails ground off. New carriages and stylish looking buggies were making quite a show on the public road, when in other days was only to be seen the primeval caleche, made entirely of wood and rawhide and in which, no doubt, sad, brokenhearted Evangeline found many a lift by the good-natured, polite Acadians, as she wandered up and down the Teche in search of her lost Gabriel.

But nowhere was the change more perceptible than in buildings generally. In "good old Creole times" nearly all the buildings of the country were adobe, and what the historic log-house and raising was to the woodlands of the South, so were these to the prairies. Among the laboring classes they clubbed together and made light work of it, so at a given time, all able-bodied men were on hand ready for duty, and refreshments provided. A place was selected with loamy soil and a hole was dug, as if for brick, in size to suit the quantity of material required, and after deep spading up it was watered to the consistency of of brick mortar. Then green moss, of which a pile was provided, was spread like a gray blanket over the mortar-bed, when the men, barefooted, with trousers rolled up above their knees, tramped the circle, crushing in the moss to the bottom of the spading. Then another layer of moss and another tramp, the fun becoming fast and furious, till the hole was full of moss and mortar. This adobe was then pulled out by layers and taken to the house ready for daubing; the building all being finished except weather-boarding, for which this clay and moss is the substitute, and the chimney as well.¹ Beginning at the sill, they go up, driving horizontal sticks between the studding every six inches to hold the mortar in its place, making a solid wall which when half dry is shaved off smooth with a sharp spade, and which when well dried and whitewashed, is solid and looks well. But there was still a "lower deep" in the style of architecture, in which there was no floor or sills. The ground was mortised and round poles used for studding and filled between with moss-mortar; for flooring they had good solid clay, overspread with ashes, which did not take more than one good ball to make hard and smooth. Split boards or thatch could be used for covering

¹The author is, of course, describing the preparation and application of bousillage.

and gables, all attesting human invention before the time of sawmills and such luxuries.

On going into sugar the appearance of the country changed very gradually; the primitive sugarhouses were small and cheap affairs. Any kind of long, low building was made to answer for the four kettles and perjurie, or place where it was drained, while the mill was often outside without cover, like a farm hay press. Often the old ginhouse was enlarged and made to answer the purpose. The upper floor was used as a *trottoir* or circle, where the four, six or eight horses turned the mill that crushed the cane that made the sugar. In 1829 there were but two plantations where steam was used, from New Iberia to Franklin, Dr. Solange Sorrel and Frederic Pellerin.¹ The bagasse chimney was the invention of Thomas H. Thompson, in 1834 or 1835, and was not patented.

It was not until the early 1840's that the improvements to plantation buildings came to be one of the main things of beauty in the Teche country. The beautiful Negro quarters with other out-buildings looking as if they had been caught in a snowstorm, contrasting with a bright red brick sugarhouse with thin, tall stacks like plantation watchtowers; all of which looks beautiful and shows that the world has been moving on. Who would turn it back if they could?

Fifty-six years ago [1830] the Teche was much more thickly settled than now [1886]; for it took many small places to make one large sugar plantation, and many of these small farmers moved further up the country or back into the prairies. Much of the splendid forest scenery has been destroyed, and where once stood the giant live oak, with spread unknown to any other tree, the bright, glistening magnolia, overtopping the deep green orange grove, is now a field and nothing more. The stranger then was much more impressed with the natural beauties of the country than now. The keynote of its fame had been sounded by Longfellow, it was wafted upon every breeze from the press until it became the Southern Mecca of the way-faring man and the pride of its people. One of these travelers, well known to fame, who had taken in the beauties of all other lands, when asked, on leaving here, what he thought of it said, "Well, sir, I just think that if there is a spot in all this sin-cursed earth which God in his mercy has left to remind one of the paradise he has lost, it is here." No traveler now will ever see it in this light; all has been sacrificed to railroad short cuts, and he looks out from his luxurious

¹Very little information has come down to us regarding Dr. Sorrel. Frederic Pellerin was born December 10, 1770, the child of Gregoire Pellerin and Cecelia Prejean. He married Marie Anne Pecot in 1805 and died in 1833.

Pullman in vain to catch a glimpse of the far-famed Beulah land of other days. But the car of progress, inexorable as the fiat of Heaven itself, still drives on, nor stops to gaze upon the wreck of beauty that strews his onward course.

In 1830 more than half the population of the Teche country were Negroes, who were much pleased with the change from cotton to sugar. True, during the harvest or rolling season it was more laborious, with the wood cording and night watches, which they called "towers," and which lasted from about October to January. But even this was better than the cold morning baths of cotton picking which often lasted from August to February, the most continuous labor of all the field crops. Moreover, there were pleasures for the Negroes about a sugarhouse unknown to cotton plantations. There is sugar cane, to begin with, and no shifty darky would be without a stalk to his mouth pretty much all the time he had to spare, and most of them did not wait for spare time. Then there was hot juice to be drunk, with now and then a chance at the strike box, and trough candy, with taffy and molasses ad libitum. As to working half the night, they lost but little sleep by that, for in his cabin the average Negro slept only two or three hours before daylight. Then, again, there was something inspiring about a caneyard at night, all illuminated, that kept them in a merry mood, and the well cared for Negro seemed to be in his native element in scenes like this. His jokes and loud, ringing laugh kept time with the rattle of the cane as he dashed it on the carrier and wheeled to get another turn. All this was varied every now and then with some wild melody far superior to the Ethiopian minstrelsy of commerce. A leader gave it out line by line, often his own improvised words, when all, men, women and boys, would join in the chorus that fairly made the old caneshed shake. It was a long time ago, but we hear it still:

Dat little dog his name was Venter,
O juranzo, ho!
And he could run de coldest scent-er
O juranzo, ho!
Possum good wid sop and tater,
O juranzo, ho!
Pretty gall but can't get at her,
O juranzo, ho!

This short meter cornsong would hardly die away in the still night when another would be started up, perhaps on the dirge order, the Negro specialty, and then another and another--so with jests and laughter and songs the night would pass away.

Some of the superannuated Negroes, found generally on plantations, claimed great longevity; not many of them would be satisfied with less than a hundred years and to find out really the age of one was a good deal like chasing an antediluvian. If sugar "cause all our woes" as has been often felt since it was first planted, when down to three cents a pound, it certainly did raise the Teche country to a commercial importance beyond any other portion of the state outside of the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson. Old Saint Mary took the lead with her fifty thousand hogsheads and kept it until chaos came and all was lost.

Fifty years ago [1836] the Creole population of southwestern Louisiana represented the wealth and power of their section. The planters generally had an easy time of it; very few of them in debt, they fared sumptuously every day on what they raised themselves, and dressed in their neat home cottonade. They moved about in good style and equipage, but there was nothing of the snob, no servants in livery, or aristocracy aping, so disgusting to true Americans everywhere. And in those years, as now, they were a polished people; after the similitude of their ancestry, jealous and sensitive of their honor, and brave in defending it. Many a slur is cast upon their language, and often by those who speak only English, and that imperfectly. The educated Creoles of Louisiana have all the advantages of the best schools of our own and foreign lands and, using the same books, writing the same language everyday at home, it does indeed seem strange they "can not be understood." And because they speak to inferiors in a way to be best understood, as we often do to children, they are represented as speaking in an unknown tongue.

They were not a pious people, the men, at any rate, in the estimation of the orthodox American. Indeed, it was a common sentiment among them that "religion was a good thing for the wife and children, but for the man, no use;" and in this respect they acted out their convictions by going with their families to church and waiting patiently outside until Mass was over. In those days they could hardly be considered well informed in religious matters generally, and it cannot be denied that the historic pioneer circuit preacher was regarded with no little suspicion, and was "in perils oft." Alas, poor Richmond Nelley! who so barely escaped drowning at the hands of a mob in St. Martinville. He was rescued by the good Catholic priest, only to be lost in a swamp a few years after; found dead, beside a log, on his knees. Very few of the Creoles of that day spoke English, or spoke it very imperfectly, which was no doubt the main cause of the little social intercourse there was between them and their American neighbors, planters of the same social position who had settled among them. Their house servants were used often as interpreters, for it seems no trouble for a Negro to learn a language

such as it is among themselves, they carried sociability to an extent rarely met with elsewhere. For years it was their custom in Chicot-Noir neighborhood and vicinity to meet at each other's houses every Sunday, and have a good time generally; "eat, drink and be merry." A description of one of these gatherings may serve as a sort of photograph of the Teche Creole society of long ago. This was at the residence of Nicolas Loisel (one of the very best representatives of Creole character) at which all were Creoles or Frenchmen except a guest of his son.¹

The company all came up in good time and style and with cordial greetings, and were soon enjoying themselves, each in his own way. Some talked crops, some played cards and dominoes, and all around seemed to be doing their best to amuse themselves and each other, until about two o'clock when dinner, the great business of the day, was announced. And here, while they are skirmishing at the table with two or three on the open shell, before the main attack, let us look back and reproduce the Creole's daily menu. Breakfast with them was a small affair; café-au-lait (boiled milk and coffee) an egg or two and sometimes a light chop or small bird on toast, with excellent snow white bread, which every Creole mistress knew how to have baked in her own Dutch oven. Thus fortified they were all right until one or two o'clock, their hour for dining, with no lunches spoiling the appetite between. Dinner was their meal in chief, the grand center of all their culinary ambition; and, as the world moves, there is reason to fear that these old-fashioned Creole dinners will in time take their place among the lost arts, so we intend to rescue this one from oblivion, complete in all its appointments.

As usual on extra occasions, extra servants were called in, and the white-aproned darkies were thick around the table, "ministers extraordinary" in their own estimation, watching like hawks to take away your place.² The feast began in earnest with their far-famed Creole dish--not national but state sovereign--gumbo, of African descent. I did not count the courses, they were "distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea," and each billow was

¹Nicolas Pelagie Loisel was born in 1781, the son of Jean Louis Loisel and Catherine Toupart (the widow of Pierre Borel). Nicolas married Celeste Elenore Provost (sometimes "Prevost") on June 17, 1816. They had five children, all girls. One of these, Celenie Loisel, married Edward Moore Richardson, brother of the author. For an interesting insight to the genealogy of many of the families of the Jeanerette area, see Kennell Philip Brown, A Record of the Descendants of Nicholas Provost (privately printed, 1957).

²According to the Federal census of 1830, Nicolas Loisel had 12 female slaves.

enough to drown a common appetite. I am not much connoisseur and less epicure, and only know how good a thing is by the old "proof of the pudding, etc.," but I do know that one of those old, long-practiced Creole darky cooks, under the inspiration of madame, could beat the old serpent himself with tempting viands. Exquisite dainties mingled with substantials, like "apples of gold in pictures of silver," in rich profusion; fricasses and solid English roasts, in happy union joined; all suggestive of Bull-Frog Americanized, and their union cemented by the pure extract of old Mocha, the peerless café noir, and signal for ladies and boys to leave. And it came none too soon for the good claret and champagne had evidently found a lodgment, and was getting in its work. Some would talk while others were singing, and then they would all talk together. Genteel hilarity they called it in French, nothing more, bons vivants they were who enjoyed the good things of this vain world without abusing them; and indeed, among all that circle of planters we never heard of a drunkard or a gambler. But there was another class who did abuse them dreadfully and themselves, too. The party left about sunset for home, with the agreement to meet the following Sunday at Charles Pecot's. As we recall them now, in the order of their plantations, Colonel Charles Olivier (a natural born nobleman),¹ two Delahoussayes, Mr. Malus, Nicolas Loisel, Theodore Faye, Dr. Solange Sorrel, Frederic Pellerin, and Charles Pecot. All these lived to a good old age, none less than seventy, except Dr. Sorrel, who met an untimely death at the hands of Negroes of an adjoining plantation, for which five of them dropped from the gallows at one time in Franklin. Financially they were all successful men and left valuable estates. Their words were as good as their bonds, and their bonds as good as the bank. No stain ever rested on the fair name of any of them. Contemporary in age and position among the American planters were Thomas H. Thompson, Colonel J. G. Richardson, Robert Graham, Martin Campbell, J. D. Wilkins, Henry Peedles, and J. W. Jeanerette. All of them, too, have passed away--death took them in rapid succession.

A glance at the map will show the location of these reminiscences to be about the center of the Teche navigation, from its

¹Charles Borromee Olivier de Vezin was born in 1777 or 1778, the child of Hugues Charles Honore Olivier de Vezin and Marie Madeleine de Marigny de Mandeville. He married Celeste Matile deBlanc of St. Martinville in April, 1798, and, following her death in 1811, married Anne Wilhemina Perrault (on March 15, 1812), the daughter of Jean Baptiste Perrault and Marie Madelaine LeCann. Charles Olivier died in 1862.

mouth to Breaux Bridge, and near the present town of Jeanerette, about twenty years before it was founded. Fed on lumber and emancipation money, its [Jeanerette's] growth has been equal to that of the magic railroad towns of the west, and it is already aping the city airs of New Iberia. As it has made its first three-quarter-mile stretch on Main Street in double-quick time, a record of its author may be interesting to its busy throng who "knew not Joseph." This was John W. Jeanerette, as he wrote it, and "Mr. Jinret" as she pronounced it, who came to the Teche country in 1830 from the high hills of Santee, South Carolina, and bought what is now know as Pine Grove Place, eight miles below New Iberia. There he lived through good and evil report for seven years, and was generally considered the most important man in the neighborhood, especially at home. He was certainly a man of affairs, and a great many of them--sugar planter, justice of the peace, our first postmaster, pioneer "brag" player, and 'mine host of the inn;" moreover, his friends claimed for him the character of the old, highminded South Carolina gentleman. His wife was a good, pious Methodist, and tried very hard to keep their only son, Tom, straight, but it was no use. She did her level best to balance accounts in the family, always had a preaching place in the house, and there were often religious services going on in one part and a big game of cards in the other. Indeed, of all his many irons, this seemed to be the only one he did really keep hot. But his many pupils in "brag" became experts, and so turned his lessons against himself that in 1837 he was sold out and the family removed to Alabama where it became extinct. The post office was then continued in the same house, rented successively by postmasters, Dr. Crawford, Charley Nettleton, and Isaac Applewhite, when the old home of mixed memories was torn down and the post office was removed two miles south, to a small store kept by a Frenchman opposite Bayside dwelling, with F. D. Richardson as postmaster. This was near the famous tall, black live oak stemp, which stood there, "gloomy and peculiar," up to 1800 and gave its name, chicot noir, to all that arrondissement. Venerable relic of past centuries!

A glorious tree is the old gray oak,
He has stood for a thousand year,
Has stood and frowned on the wood around,
Like a king among his peers.

An effort was made by petition to change the name of the office to Chicot Noir, but Postmaster General Cave Johnson decided against us, on account of which the then postmaster resigned, and Paul Provost succeeded him. He removed the office to his store, one mile still further, making three miles from its starting

holy shrines of the faithful. Here in the vast solitudes of nature were a few adobe homes of the Acadian exiles, victims of the most cruel and outrageous fortune. "O, bloodiest picture in the book of time!" So good and true and yet how hard a fate! But in after years St. Maur became the dwelling place of another race, who knew nothing save of Castile and Aragon, and whose commandant was ruling with semi-regal power, when the name of the poor saint was lost to the world, and Nova Iberia lived in its stead.¹ And here for half a century it stood in almost loneliness, the monument house of the pettit souverano till all was changed and vox populi was born. Then commerce came, sweeping the prairies far and near; it came on splendid steamers and by railroads, with palace cars, and bids fair to found a city here.

¹The author was apparently confused concerning the location of St. Maur. This settlement, according to William Darby's map, dated 1817, was located on Bayou Teche in the vicinity of present-day Belmont Plantation, or about four miles north of New Iberia. William Darby, A Geographical Description of the State of Louisiana . . . (Philadelphia, 1816). (Editor's note: Although Darby's map is dated 1817, the publication date of his book is 1816.)

Records of St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church

Reverend Kenneth Morvant, pastor of St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church in St. Martinville, the oldest church in the Attakapas District, has decided to have the early volumes of the church records preserved in a permanent fashion for the good of posterity. Since this is a costly process, we are certain that Father Morvant would welcome any donation which members of the Association care to make towards the accomplishment of this worthwhile project. His address is: P. O. Box 71, St. Martinville, La. 70582.

THE CHILDREN OF JEAN FRANÇOIS BROUSSARD
AND
CATHERINE RICHARD

by
John R. and Vita B. Reaux

Alexandre dit Beausoleil Broussard (Jean François and Catherine Richard) b-ca.1703 (PR) married Marguerite Thibodeaux (Miche and Agnes Dugas) 7 February 1724. He settled in Chipody (now Hope-well Hill) in New Brunswick. He later moved to a place called Stoney Creek on the Petitcoudiac river near Moncton where he was still living in 1752 with his wife, five boys, and two girls.

In 1753 to 1757, three of his sons were among the families in Petitcoudiac, namely Joseph Broussard and his wife Ursule Trahan; Jean Baptiste Broussard; and Anselme Broussard. At Halifax, on August 12, 1763, we find Alexandre Broussard, his wife, and four children. With him were two of his grown sons, Anselme Broussard with three children and Jean Baptiste Broussard with his wife and two children (GP).¹ They chartered a vessel to take them to Santo Domingo where they remained a short while, going then to New Orleans in the early part of 1765.

Alexandre Broussard and his son Jean Baptiste Broussard were among the eight heads of families who signed a contract in New Orleans with Antoine Bernard D'Autrive to raise cattle on shares in the Attakapas District. The contract is dated 4 April 1765. Alexandre Broussard died on the 18th of September, 1765, au Camp d'en bas, St. Martinville, Louisiana. His wife Marguerite Thibodeaux died on the 5th of September, 1765, au Dernier Camp d'en bas, St. Martinville, Louisiana.

¹The key to abbreviations will be found at the end of the article.

I Joseph Grégoire Broussard, b. 1 Jan. 1725 m. Ursule Trahan (René and Elizabeth Darois).

A Joseph Broussard, b. 10 April 1754 m. Anne Braud (Breaux) (Jean Baptiste and Marie Rose Landry) 3 June 1776 (D)

1 Joseph Broussard, b. 2 March 1777 (SM)

2 Raphael Broussard, m. Marguerite Leblanc (Come and Isabelle Broussard) 10 Feb. 1801.

a Delphine (Séraphie) Broussard, b. 18 Nov. 1801 (SM) m. Paulin Hardouin (Étienne and Marie Anne Lecuron) 2 Sept. 1817 (SM). After the death of Paulin Hardouin, Delphine Séraphie Broussard m. Edouard Broussard (René and Barbara Gaudin) 1 Feb. 1820.

After the death of Marguerite Leblanc, Raphael Broussard married Modeste Leblanc 6 Oct. 1808 (SM)

b Raphael Broussard b. 8 March 1810 (SM) m. Susanne Prince 8 Oct. 1832 (SM)

c Philémon Broussard, b. 23 Dec. 1818 (SM)

d Rosemond Broussard, b. 17 Sept. 1821 (SM)

e Paulin Broussard, b. 5 Nov. 1826 (SM)

f Louis Bélisair Broussard, b. 18 Jan. 1829 (SM)

g Elisa Broussard, b. 15 April 1831 (SM)

3 Nicolas Broussard m. Elizabeth Bertrand (Sur le Chafalais) (Jean Baptiste and Marguerite Schexnayder) 8 Jan. 1811 (SM)

a Philémon Broussard, b. 22 July 1818 (SM)

b Nicolas Dolzin Broussard, b. 27 Dec. 1833 (SM)

c Jean Baptiste Broussard, b. 7 Feb. 1814 (SM)

d Marie Adeline Broussard, b. 7 March 1816 (SM)
m. Henry Thomas

4 Alexandre Broussard, b. 10 Dec. 1784 m. Louise Julie (Lise) Bonin (Joseph and Louise Borel) 4 Feb. 1812 (SM)

a Joseph Broussard, b. 12 June 1813 (SM)

b Edouard Broussard, b. 4 June 1815 (SM)

c Julie Broussard

d Alexandre Broussard, b. 9 Aug. 1819 (SM)

After the death of Louise Julie Bonin, Alexandre Broussard married Seraphine Guilbaud (SM)

e Amélie Carmélite Broussard, b. 2 June 1827 (SM) m. Alexandre LeBlanc

- 5 Dosite Broussard, b. 3 Dec. 1786 (SM) m. Marie Braud (Donat and Anastasie Guilbeau) 29 Feb. 1812 (SM)
 - a Baltazar Broussard, b. 17 Feb. 1815 (SM)
 - b Napoléon Broussard, b. 17 Dec. 1817 (SM)
 - c Gérard Broussard, b. 15 March 1820 (SM)
 - d Bernard Broussard, b. 10 Dec. 1822 (SM)
 - e Joseph Dolze Broussard, b. 17 July 1825 (SM)
- 6 Amand (Armand) Broussard, b. 10 March 1791 (SM) m. Marie Susanne (Suzette) Brau (Donat and Anastasie Guilbeau) 19 Feb. 1811 (SM)
 - a Amand Broussard, b. 13 Nov. 1812 (SM)
 - b Zepherin Broussard, b. 15 Aug. 1813 (SM) m. Eugénie Boudreaux (Olivier and Susanne Brau) 18 Sept. 1838 (L)
 - c Joseph Drozin Broussard, b. 15 Dec. 1817 (SM)
 - d Susanne Broussard, b. 13 Oct. 1820 (SM)
 - e Émile Broussard, b. 4 May 1824 (SM)
 - f Hortence Broussard, b. 3 June 1827 (SM)
 - g Camille Broussard, b. e Oct. 1828 (SM)
 - h Uranie Broussard, b. 3 Sept. 1831 (SM)
 - i Marie Pouponne Broussard, b. 3 Oct. 1833 (SM)
- 7 Edouard Broussard, bt. 31 March 1793 (SM) m. Marguerite Bonin (Joseph and Louise Borel) 3 Dec. 1816 (SM)
 - a Edouard Broussard, b. 9 Jan. 1819 (SM)

After the death of Marguerite Bonin, Edouard Broussard married Marie Doralise Hardouin (Étienne and Marie Anne Lecuron) 19 March 1822 (SM)

- b Paul Broussard, b 17 Dec. 1822 (SM)
 - c Joseph Broussard, b. 21 Jan. 1824 (SM)
 - d Marie Elisima Broussard, b. 19 March 1826 (SM)
 - e Susanne Broussard, b. 9 Nov. 1830 (NI)
 - f Marie Virginie Broussard, b. 14 July 1835 (SM)
 - g Félix Broussard, b. 9 Oct. 1839 (NI)
- 8 Philémond Broussard, b. 1 Nov. 1796 (SM) m. Lise Hardouin (Étienne and Marie Anne Lecuron) 15 Feb. 1819 (SM)
 - a Lise Broussard, b. 9 Dec. 1819 (SM)
 - b Marie Elina Broussard, b. 9 Aug. 1822 (SM)
 - c Louis Belisaire Broussard, b. 27 Dec. 1825 (SM)
 - d Marie Eusayde Broussard, b. 27 June 1834 (SM)

- 9 Adelaïde Broussard, b. 10 Feb. 1789 (SM) m. Nicolas Armand Broussard (Armand and Anne Benoît) Check Volume VI, pages 14-15, for children of Nicolas Armand Broussard and Adelaïde Broussard.
- 10 Suzette (Susanne) Broussard b. 24 Dec. 1795 (SM) m. Eloy Josaphat Broussard (Josaphat and Françoise Trahan) 1 March 1813 (SM) Check Volume VI, page 12 for children of Eloy Josaphat Broussard and Susanne Broussard.

B Isabelle Broussard, m. Michel Maux (Meaux)

- 1 Coeleste Maux b. 31 July 1777 (SM)
- 2 Michel Maux, b. 2 Feb. 1773 (SM)
- 3 Antoine Maux, b. 1776 (SM)
- 4 François Xavier Meaux, b. 23 April 1777 (SM)

After the death of Michel Maux, Isabelle Broussard married Pierre Lapointe (Jean Baptiste and Magdeleine Moran) 20 Nov. 1785 (Book 4 # 95) (SMCH)

- 5 Vital Lapointe m. Marie Félonise Broussard (Jean Baptiste of Poitier France and Céleste Hébert of Attakapas) 14 Jan. 1812.

After the death of Félonise Broussard, Vital Lapointe m. Marie Aveline Landry of Iberville Parish (Joseph and Marguerite Pivauto) 4 May 1819.

Isabelle Broussard's third marriage was to Thomas Nickilson (Nicholson) son of Alexandre Nickilson and Eugénie Hart, 7 Aug. 1795 (Book 16 # 96) (SMCH). She died 9 March 1833 at the age of 98 (L)

C Mathurin Broussard (Will dated 1779 Book 1 # 110) (SMCH)

- II Marguerite Broussard, b. 15 April 1726, m. Jean Trahan (René and Elizabeth Darois) ca 1744.

A Ludvine Trahan, b. 21 Feb. 1756

- III Jean Baptiste Broussard, b. ca 1732 m. Anne Brun (Joseph and Marguerite Pellerin)

A Péripetue Broussard, b. 14 April 1771

B Jean Broussard, b. ca 1765 m. Louise Ludvine Broussard (Joseph (Petit Joe) and Marguerite Savoie) 20 July 1784 (SM)

- 1 Louise Broussard m. Jean Thibodeau (Anselme and Marguerite Melançon) 25 Aug. 1801 (SM)

- 2 Anastasie Broussard, b. 15 Aug. 1787 (SM) m. Louis St. Julien (Louis Derneville and Marie Adelaïde Castaing) 8 Jan. 1805 (SM) Anastasie Broussard died 15 April 1866 (L) Louis St. Julien died 27 April 1824 (L), age 50 yrs.

- a Euclide St. Julien b. 1806 (SM)
- b Julien St. Julien b. 1807 (SM)
- c Aurélien St. Julien b. 1808 (SM) m. Joséphine Broussard
- d Julie Cléonide St. Julien b. 1809 (SM) m. Eugène Pellerin
- e Marie Zoë St. Julien b. 1811 m. Domartin Pellerin
- f Paul Léon St. Julien b. 1813 m. 12 April 1842 (L) Cléonide Bernard
- 3 Marie Broussard b. 20 Jan. 1789 (SM) m. Eloy Broussard (Armand and Anne Benoît) 17 June 1809 (SM) Check Volume VI, page 15-16 for children of Eloy Armand Broussard and Marie Broussard
- 4 Jean Broussard, m. Ann Giroir (Jacques and Angélique Broussard)
 - a Divine Broussard, b. 22 Sept. 1816 (SM) m. Pierre Léon Montet (Pierre Paul and Adelaïde Duhon) 30 Dec. 1833 (L)
 - b Clémentine Broussard, m. Ramond Fabre (Jean and Charlotte Lormond) 28 Dec. 1835 (L)
 - c Célestine Broussard m. Paulin Broussard (Valéry and Marguerite Landry) 15 Feb. 1836 (L)
 - d Uranie Broussard, b. Aug. 1826 (L)
 - e Bélizer Broussard, b. 4 Aug. 1829 (L)
 - f Caroline Broussard, b. 24 Dec. 1832 (L)
- 5 Domitille Broussard, b. 26 Dec. 1794 (SM)
- 6 Zélie Broussard m. William Reeves (Edmond and Sally Dagel) 16 Feb. 1819 (SM)
 - a William Reeves b. 29 Sept. 1835 (SM)
- 7 Joseph Broussard, b. 20 Oct. 1798 (SM)
- 8 Julia Broussard, b. 3 Dec. 1800 (SM)
- 9 Don Louis Broussard, b. 26 Aug. 1802 (SM) m. Anastasie Landry (Basile and Marianne Mirre) 8 Feb. 1825 (L)
 - a Valsin Broussard, b. Oct. 1824 (L) m. Emma Monte
 - b Marie Alzire Broussard, b. 3 Dec. 1827 (L)
 - c Uranie Broussard, b. Feb. 1831 (L)
 - d Laison Broussard, b. 28 Jan. 1833 (L)
 - e Josephine Broussard, b. Dec. 1834 (L)
 - f Cléony Broussard, b. 4 Sept. 1838 (L)
 - g Belzire Broussard, b. June 1839 (L) m. Marcelin Dubois (Marcelin and Elisa Mire) 19 Feb. 1844 (L)

- 10 Pierre Arvillen Broussard, b. 31 March 1804 (SM) m. Scholastique Thibodeau
 - a Léo Broussard, b. 24 April 1827 (L)
 - b Zulma Broussard, b. 31 March 1830 (L)
 - c Louise Broussard, b. 21 Dec. 1832 (L)
 - d Napoléon Broussard, b. 25 April 1835 (L)
- 11 Aurélien Broussard, b. 24 July 1806 (SM) m. Marie Bell (Robert and Julie Broussard) 23 Sept. 1828
 - a Méance Broussard, b. 1 Feb. 1833 (L)
- 12 Courville Broussard, b. 9 Feb. 1808 (SM)
- 13 Clément Broussard, b. 23 Oct. 1809 (SM)
- 14 Camille Broussard m. Adelaïde Aglaë Giroir (Pierre and Magdeleine Thibodeau) 2 Jan. 1832 (L)
 - a Leonard Broussard, b. 31 Oct. 1832 (L)
 - b Sosthène Broussard, b. Feb. 1834 (L)
 After the death of Louise Ludivine Broussard, Jean Broussard married Séraphie Thibaudeau (Pierre and Rosalie Guilbeau) widow of Louis Trahan, 8 Aug. 1814 (SM)

C Michel Broussard, b. ca 1768 m. Anastasie Broussard (Joseph "Petit Joe" and Marguerite Savoie)

After the death of Anastasie Broussard, Michel Broussard married Marie Euphémie Boudrot (Jean and Dorthée Comeau) 10 Feb. 1817 (SM)

After the death of Ann Brun, Jean Baptiste Broussard married Elizabeth Landry (Jean Baptiste and Elizabeth Dugas) widow of Joseph Dugas 9 Sept. 1799 (SM)

IV Anselme Broussard, b. 2 May 1734, Beau Bassin, m. Magdeleine Dugas (René and Isabelle Broussard)

A Joseph Théodore Broussard, m. Henriette Trahan (Louis and Seraphie Thibaudau) 23 May 1784 (SM) Estate # 111 yr. 1812 (SMCH)

- 1 Isabelle Broussard, b. 1782 m. Marin Mouton
- 2 Anastasie Broussard, b. 15 Jan. 1788 (SM) m. Jean Baptiste Bonin (Jean Louis and Marguerite Prince) 12 Jan 1808 (SM) Estate # 442 yr. 1822 (SMCH)
 - a Louis Baptiste Bonin m. Doralie Bonin (Louis and Marguerite Isabelle Breaux)
 - b Anastasie Bonin m. Jean Baptiste Luzincourt Gonsoulin
 - c Emerent Bonin
 - d Moïse Dupéron Bonin m. Joséphine Sylvanie Bienvenu

- 3 Joseph Isidore Broussard, b. 18 March 1790 (SM) m. Céleste Comeaux (Charles and Pépétuë Broussard) 10 Sept. 1811 (SM)
 - a Joseph Broussard, b. 5 June 1812 (SM) m. Cle-mence Montet (Pierre Paul and Adelaïde Duhon) 24 June 1834 (L)
 - b Louis Broussard, b. 14 Oct. 1813 (SM) m. Clarice Hébert (Louis and Céleste Landry) 6 Feb. 1837(L)
 - c Charles Vallier Broussard, b. 18 Feb. 1818 (SM)
 - d Pépétuë Broussard, b. 8 May 1820 (SM) m, Maximilien Thibodeau (Pierre and Doralie Landry)
 - e Camille Broussard, b. 2 Oct. 1822 (L) m. Marie Fanelie Landry (Pierre and Françoise Landry) 25 Nov. 1844 (L)
 - f Norbert Broussard, b. 18 Jan. 1825 (L) m. Eloise Broussard 8 Dec. 1845 (L) m. Magdeleine Lalande 5 May 1851 (L) m. Erminie Missonier 4 July 1854 (L)
 - g Anastasie Broussard, b. 6 May 1827 (L) m. Ursin Baudoin (Pierre and Marguerite Hébert) 4 July 1844. M. Antoine Maux
 - h Zulma Broussard, b. 26 Dec. 1829, (L)
 - i Alma Broussard, b. 26 Dec. 1829 (L) m. Émile Baudoin (Charles and Julie Mouton) 2 Feb. 1846 (L)
 - j Aurelien Broussard, bt. 6 Nov. 1834 (L)
- 4 Louis Broussard, b. 5 Oct. 1794 M. Appoline Louvi-erre (François and Marie Louise Thibodeau) widow of Pierre Bonin 22 Oct. 1816 (SM)
- 5 Clotilde Broussard, b. 4 June 1797 (SM) m. Charles Gaspard (Simon and Marie Luquet) 2 Aug. 1813 (SM)
- 6 Arthémise Broussard, b. 10 Dec. 1799 (SM) m. Barthélemy Bonin (Paul and Marie Fostin) 7 July 1814 (SM)
 - a Jean Baptiste Bonin, b. 3 Aug. 1819 (SM)
After the death of Barthélemy Bonin, Arthémise Broussard married Pierre Bertelot (Yves and Marie Cadet) 18 March 1829
- 7 Madeleine Broussard m. Joseph Maximilien Lalande (Joseph and Marie Magdeleine Brau) 3 March 1823
- 8 Arcène Broussard, b. 1805

After the death of Henriette Trahan, Joseph Théodore Broussard m. Marie Céleste Félicité Thibodeau (Théodore and Marie Saunier 4 May 1807.

- V Sylvain Broussard, b. 24 Oct. 1741 (A) m. Félicité Guillbeau (Joseph and Madeleine Michel) Estate # 28 yr. 1808 and # 286 yr. 1818 (SMCH)

Sylvain Broussard died 3 March 1804 (SM) # 343

- A Anaclet Broussard, b. 15 Sept. 1770 (SM) m. Marie Magdeleine Wisse (Philippe and Marie Rose Dugat) Bayou Teche, 3 Feb. 1807 (SM)

- 1 Marie Magdeleine (Marcellite) Broussard m. Charles Potier (Charles and Magdeleine Ducrest) 15 June 1826 (SM)

a Elise Potier m. Edgar Bienvenu (SM)

b Charles Potier III m. Athénaïse Berard 24 Jan. 1856 (SM)

c Joseph Potier m. Emelie Broussard 8 April 1856 (SM)

d Modeste Potier, b. ca 1844 m. Félix Voorhies 17 Oct. 1859, died 15 May 1901, age 57 (BB)

e Félix Potier m. Ozite Thériot 10 Aug. 1865

f Louison Potier m. Olivier Broussard 17 Dec. 1868 (SM)

- 2 Silvanie Broussard m. Joseph Babineaud (Théodore and Julie Dugas) 28 Oct. 1828 (SM)

- 3 Anaclet Broussard, b. 14 Sept. 1814 (SM) m. Elisa Wils (SM) Estate # 1677 (SMCH)

a Eusèbe Broussard, b. 15 Aug. 1842 (SM)

b Timothée Broussard, b. 24 Feb. 1837 (SM)

- 4 Jacques Sosthènes Broussard, b. 27 Nov. 1816 (SM) m. Marie Marcellite Begnaud 3 March 1835 (SM)

- 5 Alexandre Broussard, b. 23 Feb. 1819 (SM), died 13 Sept. 1819 (SM)

After the death of Anaclet Broussard, Marie Madeleine Wisse married Joseph Leblanc (Simon and Marg. Guillbeau) 3 July 1827 (SM)

- B Batilde (Baltide) Broussard, b. 7 Oct. 1770 (SM) # 19 m. Pierre Braud (Firmin and Marguerite Braud) 10 Jan. 1793 (SM) # 71 Died 1 March 1825 (SM)

- 1 Julien Braud (Estate dated 14 Nov. 1826) (SMCH)

- 2 Adelaïde Braud, b 20 Dec. 1795 (SM) m. Maximilien Carmouche (François and Françoise Arcenaux) 17 Sept. 1821 (SM)

- 3 Alexandre Braud, b. 15 Oct. 1797 (SM) m. Magdeleine Lise Landry (Valentin and Céleste Bourgeois) 26 Feb. 1827 (SM)
 - a Pierre Braud, b. 1 Feb. 1828 (SM)
 - b Marie Mathilde Brau, b. 23 Aug. 1829 (SM) m. Jean Duprez Patin (Ursin and Aspasia Guldry) 30 Jan. 1847 (SM)
 - c Dosite Braud, b. 16 Feb. 1832 (SM)
- 4 Marie Aspasia Braud, b. 5 Dec. 1799 (SM) m. Hypolite Bara (Hypolite and Marie Wilsse) 18 Feb. 1822 (SM)
 - a Aurelien Bara, b. 4 March 1833 (SM)
 - b Marie Bara, b. 22 Dec. 1839 (SM)
- 5 Marie Azelle Braud, b. 30 Nov. 1801 (SM) m. Pierre Émile Arceneaux (Pierre and Marie Josette Nezat) 31 Dec. 1821 (SM)
 - a Pierre Émile Arceneaux, b. ca 1824 m. ca 1849 Alzina Richard (Jean Fabien and Eugénis Savoie)
 - b Amelie Arceneaux
 - c Louis Joseph Arceneaux, b. Nov. 1829 m. Amelia Arceneaux (Émilien and Céleste Breau)
- 6 Dosite Braud (Estate dated 14 Nov. 1826) (SMCH)
- 7 Mélanie Braud, b. 20 Aug. 1806 (SM) m. Élisée Dupuis (Pierre and Rosalie Thériot) 3 Feb. 1829 (SM)
 - a Louis Théolin Dupuis, b. 11 Nov. 1832 (SM)
 - b Silvanie Dupuis, b. 30 Aug. 1834 (SM)
- 8 Sylvanie Braud, m. Dosite Brau (Donat and Anastasie Guilbeau) 2 March 1829 (SM)
 - a Donat Brau, b. 18 June 1830 (SM)
- C Hubert Brouddard, b. 3 Aug. 1772 (SM)
- D Adelaide Broussard, b. 26 June 1774 (SM) m. Simon Giroir (Firmin and Marguerite Cormier) 2 Feb. 1796 (SM) # 124
 - 1 Scholastique Giroir m. Joseph Evarice Broussard (Nicolas and Adelaide Broussard) 6 Feb. 1829 (L)
 - a Adelaïde Ida Broussard, b. 27 Dec. 1829 (L) m. Valsin Benoît (François and Cléonie Monte) 28 April 1851 (SM)
 - b Valérien Broussard, b. 18 May 1831 (L)
 - c Désiré Broussard, b. 28 March 1834 (L)
 - d Seville Broussard, b. 4 Oct. 1837 (L)
 - e Adéol Broussard, b. ca 1839 (Census 1850)
 - f Euphémie Broussard, b. ca 1841 (Census 1850) m. Drosin Broussard

- g Drussard Broussard, b. ca 1843 (Census 1850)
- 2 Adelaïde Giroir, b. 9 Aug. 1797 (SM) m. Athanase Landry
 - 3 Simon Onézime Giroir, b. 16 May 1799 (SM) m. Adeline Derouin 7 March 1826 (L)
 - 4 Marie Céleste Giroir, b. 25 March 1801 (SM) m. Eloi Bernard
 - 5 Josette Giroir m. Étienne Thibodeau
- E Appolonie Broussard, b. ca 1776 (SM) m. François Terrio
- 1 François Thériot, b. 4 June 1806 (SM)
 - 2 Marcellite Thériot, b. 7 July 1807 (SM) m. Jean Lopez
 - 3 Silvestre Thériot, b. 20 March 1810 (SM)
 - 4 Appolonie Thériot, b. 11 May 1811 (SM) m. Joseph Rouly
 - 5 Joséphine Aspasie Thériot, b. 18 Sept. 1815 (SM)
 - 6 Marguerite Elmire Thériot, b. 13 Sept. 1819 (SM) m. Hilaire Lopez
- F Félicité Broussard, b. 24 Oct. 1777 (SM) m. Joseph Boudrot (Joseph and Marie Françoise Seymar) 21 Oct. 1816 (SM)
- a Joseph Boudrot II, b. 26 Sept. 1817 (SM)
- G Marie Victoria Broussard, b. 25 April 1779 (O)
- H Céleste Broussard, m. Julien Melançon (Jean Dominique and Rose Lucie Doiron)
- 1 Julien Melançon, b. 30 April 1818 (SM)
 - 2 Émile Melançon, m. Victoire Thériot (François and Polonne Broussard) 14 Feb. 1833 (SM)
- I François Broussard, b. 4 May 1786. (SM) Died 5 Feb. 1816 (SM)
- J Silvestre Broussard, b. 27 May 1784 (SM) # 45 m. Adelaide Braud (Firmin and Marg. Braud) 21 April 1812 (S M)
- 1 Achilles Broussard, b. 12 Feb. 1813
 - 2 Silvestre Broussard, b. 15 Dec. 1816 (SM)
 - 3 Adelaïde Broussard, m. Don Louis Broussard (Don Louis and Louise Phélonise Broussard) 25 Jan. 1832 (SM) Adelaïde Broussard died 8 Aug. 1845 age 30 (SM)
 - a Jean Dorvil Broussard, b. 27 Dec. 1832 (SM)
 - b Eugénie Elonie Broussard, b. 16 Nov. 1837 (SM)
 - c Adelaïde Broussard, b. 6 Feb. 1840 (SM)
- After the death of Adelaïde Braud, Silvestre Broussard married Aspasie Babinaud (Théodore and Julie Dugast) 14 Oct. 1822
- 4 Marie Anais Broussard, b. 8 May 1829 (SM)
 - 5 Célestine Broussard, b. 8 Oct. 1834 (SM)

- VI Simon Broussard, b. 1746 (A) m. Marguerite Blanchard, 11 April 1768, St. James (Estate Book 17 yr. 1796 (SMCH))
- A Simon Broussard, b. 4 March 1771
- B Odilon Broussard, b. 4 March 1771 (PC)
- C Marguerite Broussard, b. 11 Dec. 1772 (SM) m. Michel Bernard (Michel and Marie Guillbeau). Her second marriage was to George Teller
- 1 Adelaide Bernard, b. 22 March 1794
 - 2 Edouard Bernard, b. 21 May 1796 (SM)
 - 3 Alexandre Bernard, b. 2 Nov. 1801 (SM) m. Célestine Braud (Joseph and Eléonore Landry) 3 Dec. 1840 (L)
- D Julie Angelique Broussard, b. 12 Dec. 1775 (D) m. Jacques Giroir (Firmin and Marguerite Cormier) 5 June 1798 (SM)
- 1 Angelique Julie Giroir, b. 3 May 1799 (SM) m. Eloy Broussard (René and Anne Godin) 3 May 1814 (SM)
 - 2 Anne Giroir, b. 18 Jan. 1801 (SM) m. Jean Broussard (Jean and Louise Divine Broussard) 4 March 1815 (SM)
- E Alexandre Broussard, b. 15 Dec. 1776 (SM) m. Ann (Nanon) Broussard (Amand and Ann Benoît) ca 1800 (SM) He died 22 Oct. 1816 (SM)
- 1 Marguerite Broussard, b. 26 Feb. 1801 (SM)
 - 2 Alexandre Isidore Broussard, b. 25 Nov. 1802 (SM) m. Marcelite Broussard 29 April 1826 (SM)
 - a Adelaide Ernestine Broussard, b. 22 May 1827 (SM)
 - b Élodie Broussard, bt. 10 May 1830 (L) age 15 Mos. m. Amédée Girouard
 - c Odile Broussard, b. 15 Jan. 1831 (SM)
 - d Alma Broussard, b 22 March 1833 (SM)
 - 3 Adelaide Broussard, b. 25 Feb. 1804 (SM) m. Jean Baptiste Dugas (Eloy and Susanne Bonin) 15 April 1822 (SM)
 - 4 Nicolas Broussard, b. 2 April 1805 (SM) m. Melanie Sudrick
 - 5 Anne Broussard, b. 4 Feb. 1808 (SM)
 - 6 Simon Méous (Méance) Broussard, b. 6 Feb. 1811 (SM) m. Pollone Octavine Bonin (Pierre and Pollone Louviere) 2 May 1835 (SM)
 - 7 Terence Broussard b. 10 June 1814 (SM)
 - 8 Marie Louise Broussard dit Tonton m. Sosthène Dugas (Louise and Constance Leblanc), 4 June 1825 (SM)

- F Joseph Broussard, Will dated 25 Oct. 1805 (SMCH)
- G Isidore Broussard, b. 15 Oct. 1783 (SM) m. Marie Broussard (René and Ann Godin) 7 Feb. 1804 (SM) (Estate # 152 yr. 1829) (SMCH)
- 1 Simon Broussard, b. 11 Dec. 1804 (SM) m. Marie Prince (François and Rosalie Savoie) 5 Jan. 1829(SM)
 - 2 Adel (Adelaide) Broussard, b. 25 May 1807 (SM) m. Jean Pierre Landry
 - 3 Joseph Broussard, b. 9 March 1809 m. Adelaide Belzire Mirre (Benjamin and Louise Bernard) 16 Jan. 1832
 - a Elmiere Broussard, b. 2 April 1833 (L)
 - 4 Marguerite (Tonton) Broussard, b. 8 June 1818 (SM)
 - 5 Léon Broussard, b. 11 April 1822 (L)
- H Simon Broussard, bt. 30 April 1800 (OP) age 6 mos. m. Magdeleine Thibaudau (Olivier and Agnes Brun) 8 Feb. 1800 (SM)
- 1 Joséphine Broussard, b. 22 Dec. 1800 m. Norbert Leblanc (Antoine and Marie Clémence Dupré) 13 Aug. 1816 (SM)
 - a Charlotte Leblanc, b. 13 Dec. 1818 (SM)
 - b Norbert Leblanc, b. 18 March 1820 (SM)
 - c Simon Leblanc, b. 28 April 1822 (SM) m. Céleste Dupré 19 April 1841
 - 2 Rozemond Broussard, b. 9 Jan. 1802
- VII Pierre Broussard, b. ca 1752 (A) m. Marie Melançon (Paul Honoré and Marie Braud) d. 12 Dec. 1828 (SM) (Estate # 195 Book 4)
- A Pierre Joseph Broussard, b. 15 June 1777 (SM) m. Scholastique Broussard (Amand and Ann Benoît) ca 1800 (SM)
- 1 Claire Broussard, b. 8 Feb. 1801 (SM) m. Léon Broussard (Edouard and Anne Thibodeau) 15 April 1823 (SM)
 - a Hélène Scholastique Broussard, b. 1 Nov. 1826 (SM)
 - b Claire Broussard, b. 1 Sept. 1828 (SM)
 - c Felicia Broussard, b. 18 Feb. 1833 (SM)
 - d Lucien Alcée Broussard, b. 30 Oct. 1834 (SM) m. Marie Leblanc
 - e Marie Amelia Broussard, b. 29 Jan. 1837 (SM)

- 2 Clarisse Broussard, b. 5 Oct. 1802 (SM) m. Louis Dugat (Louis and Constance Leblanc) 25 Feb. 1822 (SM) Estate # 1011 dated 22 Jan. 1844 (SMCH)
 - a Louis Dugas, b. 5 Jan. 1823 (SM)
 - b François Ovide Dugas, b. 2 Jan. 1825 (SM) m. Marie Lucille Broussard (Eloi Armand and Marie Irma Boutte) 14 Jan. 1846 (SM)
 - c Pierre Dugas, b. 4 Jan. 1827 (SM)
 - d Alphonsine Dugas, m. Gustave Broussard (Eloi Armand and Marie Irma Boutte)
 - e Marie Virginie Dugas, b. 9 May 1838 (SM)
 - f Constance Dugas, b. 9 May 1840 (SM)
- 3 Pierre Broussard, b. 17 April 1804 (SM)
- 4 Joseph Drozin Broussard, b. 20 Nov. 1807 (SM) m. Julie Broussard (Edouard and Annette Thibaudau) 28 Feb. 1829 (SM)
- 5 Brune Broussard, b. 13 Aug. 1813 (SM)
- 6 Emelite Broussard, m. Edouard Belisaire Broussard (Edouard and Annette Thibaudau) 20 Feb. 1832 (SM)
- 7 François Despalrière Broussard, b. 25 Nov. 1817 (SM) m. Suzanne Prince
- 8 Anne Hélène Broussard, b. 3 Sept. 1825 m. Louis Valsin Bernard
- 9 Anne Doralise Broussard, b. 18 Sept. 1825 m. Théodore Dupoy (Jean and Marie Antoinette de Rossencourt) 20 Oct. 1845 (SM)
- 10 Claireville Broussard m. Alexandrine (Alix) Bienvenu (Terence Bienvenu Devince and Julie Guilbeau) 1 July 1833 (SM)
- B Alexandre Broussard m. Marie Azelie Begneaud (François and Honorine Doiron) 3 Oct. 1817 (SM)
- C Ursin Broussard, b. 25 June 1794 (SM) m. Julie Robichaud (Euphrem and Marie Surette) 14 May 1816 (SM) d. 23 Jan. 1853 (BB)
 - 1 Antoine Broussard, b. 12 March 1819 (SM) m. Elodie Bernard 22 Oct. 1844
 - 2 Louis Terville Broussard, b. 11 April 1821 (SM)
 - 3 Marie Caroline Broussard, b. 24 Jan. 1824 (SM) m. Henry Vasseur (Jean Huber and Marie Clotilde Ronnerin ?) 18 March 1843 (SM)
 - 4 Célestine Broussard, b. 4 Oct. 1826 (SM) m. Charles Duclise Broussard (Alexandre and Seraphine Guilbaud) 15 Oct. 1844 (SM)

- 5 Pierre Broussard, b. 4 June 1842 (SM)
 - 6 Louise Ema Broussard, b. 9 Aug. 1833 (SM)
 - 7 Eletisia Broussard, bt. 8 Aug. 1837 (L)
 - 8 Philomène Broussard, b. 24 April 1842 (SM)
- D Don Louis Broussard, m. Félonise (Marie Louise) Broussard (Armand and Anne Benoît) 6 Aug. 1810 (SM)
- 1 Louis Broussard, b. 5 May 1811 (SM) m. Adelaide Broussard 25 Jan. 1832
- After the death of Adelaide Broussard, Louis Broussard married Célanie Cormier 26 Oct. 1846 (SM)
- 2 Pierre Broussard, b. 31 March 1813 (SM)
 - 3 Grégoire Thélesphore Broussard, b. 8 April 1815 (SM)
 - 4 Tertulle Broussard, b. 18 Oct. 1820 (SM)
 - 5 Jean Kleber Broussard, b. 14 Dec. 1822 (L)
 - 6 Louis Rosemond Broussard, b. 23 Aug. 1829 (SM)
 - 7 Dominique Ulger Broussard, b. 4 Aug. 1838 (NI)
- E Ludivine Broussard, b. 8 Jan. 1786 (SM) m. Marcel Patin (Antoine and Catherine Bossier) 1 Sept. 1800 (SM)
- 1 Marie Marcelle Patin, b. 2 Sept. 1801 (SM)
 - 2 Uranie (Ludivine) Patin m. Nicolas Pécou, m. Dr. Étienne Buillard
 - 3 Hortense Patin, m. Alexandre Narisse Begnaud
 - 4 Virginie Patin m. Alexandre Nezat
 - 5 Marcelin Patin
- F Julien Broussard bt. 25 July 1779 (OP)
- After the death of Marie Melançon, Pierre Broussard married Marguerite Guedry (Pierre and Marguerite Miller) 16 April 1798. Marguerite Miller died 8 May 1862.
- G Pierre Zepherin Broussard, b. 22 Oct. 1799 (SM) m. Carmelite Martin (Michel and Marguerite Huval) 4 Dec. 1820 (SM). He died 15 June 1870 (SM). Carmelite Martin died 23 Feb. 1855 (SM)
- 1 Marguerite Anais Broussard, b. 15 Jan. 1827 (SM) m. Charles Arnaud Tertrou (Laurent and Marie Louise Beauvais) 8 Feb. 1847 (SM)
 - 2 Pierre Sevigne Broussard, b. 31 Jan. 1830 (SM) m. Alice Mouton (Edmond and Eulalie Voorhies) 22 Oct. 1850. He died 26 Feb. 1906 (BB). Alice Mouton died 26 Oct. 1867
 - a Albert Edward Broussard, b. 3 Dec. 1861 (BB) m. Louise Aimée Dachy (Isidor and Augustine Lesage) 5 Nov. 1889 Estate # 4444 (SMCH)

- b Edmond Broussard m. Alzire Gerard
- c Paul Broussard m. Léota Pellerin
- d Angèle Broussard m. Henry Landry
- e Eliza Broussard m. Ernest Babin
- f Alice Broussard m. A. C. Mills
- g Louise Broussard m. Charles Dubernard
- 3 Guillaume Adelma Broussard, m. Cecelia Mouton (Edmond and Eulalie Mouton) 14 Dec. 1858 (L)
 - a Edward Broussard m. Louise Sonnier
 - b Armand Broussard m. Celina Dauterive
 - c Alexis Broussard m. Émelie Bourke
 - d Alfred Broussard m. Marie Dubernard
 - e Marie Broussard m. Henry Parent
 - f Alida Broussard m. Thomas Balch
 - g Isaure Broussard m. Charles Dauterive
- H Elizabeth Belzire Broussard, b. 10 May 1801 (SM) m. Julien Robichaud (Euphrème and Marie Surette) 14 Feb. 1820 (SM)
- I Césaire Broussard, b. 10 Oct. 1805
- J Marguerite Elmiere Broussard, bt. 13 Aug. 1806 m. Jean Julien Rosseau of Nantes France (Jean and Catherine Legendre) 14 Feb. 1820 (SM)
- K Clémence Broussard, m. Alexandre Hamilton of Tenn. (John and Marie Turner) 30 Sept. 1828 (SM)
- L Emélie Broussard, m. Caleb Green of Rhode Island (Caleb and Abigail Fillinghast) 15 April 1834 (SM)
- M Olivier Broussard, b. 10 Oct. 1812 (SM) m. Marie Elmiere Bernard 1 May 1834 (SM)

After the death of Carmelite Martin, Pierre Zepherin Broussard married Eliza Dugas (Louis and Constance Leblanc) widow of Camille Broussard. Eliza Dugas died Oct. 1877 (Succ. #265) (NI)

- (A) Acadia
- (BB) Breaux Bridge
- (D) Donaldsonville
- (GP) Grand Pré
- (L) Lafayette
- (NI) New Iberia
- (O) Opelousas
- (OP) Opelousas
- (PC) Pointe Coupee
- (PR) Port Royal
- (SM) St. Martin
- (SMCH) St. Martin Court House

THE CHARLES HOMÈRE MOUTON HOUSE

by
Ruth Arceneaux

The well kept ante-bellum house located on the corner of North Sterling and Mudd streets in Lafayette has had an interesting history of successive owners since its erection by Charles Homère Mouton, grandson of Jean Mouton, founder of Lafayette.

In 1848 Charles Homère Mouton, prominent jurist and lieutenant governor of Louisiana, the son of Jean Mouton and Julie Latiolais, built the handsome house on his five hundred acre sugar plantation on the northern outskirts of Vermilionville for his young bride, Célémène Dupré, daughter of Lastie Dupré and Marie Tonton Berard of the Opelousas district.¹

The young couple moved into the newly built plantation home, but as fate would have it, their residence there was not long. The well known French adage "Qui prend mari, prend pays" was reversed in the case of Célémène Dupré. As the story goes, her father, Lastie Dupré, son of Jacques Dupré, former governor of Louisiana, was one of the wealthiest men of the Opelousas area. To be separated from his daughter who lived in Lafayette after her marriage, was more than he could bear and he yearned to have his favorite daughter closer to her family in Opelousas.² At his urging, the Charles Homère Mouton family moved to Opelousas to occupy a Greek Revival house, known as the "Governor's Mansion," on the corner of Liberty and Grolée that Lastie Dupré built in 1850 for his indulged daughter.³ Following the death of his first wife and his marriage in 1867 to Emerite Olivier of St. Martinville, Charles Homère Mouton moved back to Lafayette where he established a new residence.⁴ By that time his former house in Lafayette had been purchased by André Valerin Martin as a wedding present for his

¹Nancy Gardner, "Ante-Bellum Landmark of the Acadian Country Side," The Daily Advertiser (Lafayette, Louisiana), February 9, 1964, p. 25.

²Ruth Robertson Fontenot, The Daily World, 150th Anniversary Edition, November 3, 1955, p. 100.

³Ibid.

⁴Harry Lewis Griffin, The Attakapas Country (New Orleans: Pelican Publishing Company, 1959), p. 199.

daughter, Clarisse.

Throughout his career, Charles Homère Mouton played a prominent part in the civil affairs of his native parish and state. He served with distinction as attorney for the parishes of Lafayette, St. Landry and Calcasieu, state senator, lieutenant governor, district judge, and at the time of his death in 1912, was attorney for the Lafayette Parish Police Jury.¹

The house built by Charles Homère Mouton for his bride was to have numerous owners through the years. In 1857 André Valerin Martin purchased the house and plantation which he presented as a wedding gift to his daughter, Clarisse, who was married that year to Rousseau Mouton, son of Antoine Émile Mouton and Gadras Rousseau.² Then it was the bride's mother, the former Émille Guidry, who was much saddened to see her only child leave Magnolia, the family home, where she had hoped the couple would remain.³

After the death of Rousseau Mouton and André Valerin Martin (both died during the Civil War), the young widow Clarisse Martin Mouton took possession of Magnolia, her inheritance, and sold her "wedding gift" to her cousin, Martial T. Martin, who was to occupy it for only a few years. After the death of his wife, Martial Martin and his young children made their home with his widowed mother, Mrs. Charles Z. Martin, and the house on Sterling Avenue changed hands again.

The next owner and resident of the house was Dr. Francis Sterling Mudd who in 1872 married Martha Taylor Greig, daughter of John Greig and Elizabeth Taylor.⁴ Dr. Mudd later sold all but the house and its present grounds to J. C. Nickerson and Leo Judice who subsequently divided the property into building lots. Thus the former sugar cane plantation became Mudd Addition with many of its streets named for members of the family.⁵ Following Dr. Mudd other owners were Louis Domingeaux, Leuftron Bur-

¹Griffin, Attakapas Country, p. 199.

²Clarisse M. Mouton Campbell, "Recollections," Unpublished manuscript.

³Ibid.

⁴Grace Hébert Colomb, "The First Mudd Family in Lafayette," in Early Families of Lafayette, Louisiana, comp. by Quintilla Morgan Anders (Lafayette: Sans Souci Bookstore), no. 79.

⁵Griffin, Attakapas Country, p. 46.

guères, L. E. White, Maxim Roy and Dr. N. Desormeaux.¹

Presently the Kenneth F. Bowen family owns and lives in the house that has changed hands many times, but was built to endure. Ruth Butcher Bowen, the present mistress of the house, is a descendant of Charles Homère Mouton.²

Some of the majestic live oaks on the spacious grounds of the stately home at 388 North Sterling Avenue grew from acorns planted by the childish hands of Julie Martin.³ According to family recollections, for sentimental reasons, Charles Homère Mouton wanted his godchild to play a part in the establishment of his home site. Julie Martin, who later married Edgar Martin who became Lafayette's first superintendent of public schools, was the daughter of Charles Z. Martin and Caroline Daigle, owners of a neighboring plantation and close friends of the Moutons.

It is regrettable that so many of our cherished landmarks have been neglected or ruthlessly destroyed. That this historic home in Mudd Addition, one of the outstanding examples of plantation architecture, has been preserved, is a tribute to its builder and its many occupants since its construction in 1848.

¹Gardner, "Ante-Bellum Landmark," p. 25.

²Interview with Mrs. Kenneth F. Bowen.

³Julie Martin, "Childhood Recollections," unpublished.



The Charles Homère Mouton House

PECAN HOLE

by
Muriel Keenze

Pecan Hole was a very popular game among children on Bayou Lafourche about sixty years ago. It was similar to the game of marbles, but was played with pecans.

First of all, a hole measuring about four inches in diameter and about five inches deep was dug in the ground. The exact dimensions depended on the softness of the earth, the perseverance of the differ, and sometimes the tool employed. A line was drawn at some distance from the hole, about the same distance as a line is drawn from a marble ring, and for the same purpose: to "lag" for first and succeeding plays.

The players lagged by throwing a pecan toward the line. The one whose pecan landed closest to the line started the game by throwing a handful of pecans toward the hole while standing on the line, the object being to see how many you could get in the hole. The exact number of pecans thrown was agreed upon by all before the game started. After the initial throw, the game continued with each player "shooting" pecans in the hole until he missed, at which time the next player took his turn.

"Shooting" was done by placing the fingernail of the middle finger against the back of the first joint of the thumb and flipping the finger against the pecan, sending it sailing toward the hole and, hopefully, into the hole. All pecans in the hole on a single play became the property of the one shooting and were promptly retrieved. As turns were missed there were many pecans left which could be "shot" by anyone having a turn. In other words, once the game got underway, the players could shoot any pecans lying on the ground whether they were his or not. This is how one got ahead or lost. One could go home with a nice supply of pecans or, of course, one could lose some of the family's winter supply. And many times one might come out even or having exchanged some small hard pecans for some large thin-shelled Stuarts, depending on how lucky or skillful he had been.

CONTEMPORARY ATTAKAPAS PERSONALITY:

Ruth Marie Mouton Hamilton

Ruth Marie Mouton Hamilton was born in Lafayette on September 17, 1892, the daughter of Judge Orther C. Mouton and Marie Elia Martin. She is the granddaughter of Charles Homère Mouton and Celimene Dupré (see article on the Charles Homère Mouton House, p. 145), and a direct descendant of Jean Mouton, founder of Lafayette. On her mother's side of the family she is a descendant of Andre Martin, the first Acadian to settle in what is presently Lafayette Parish. Ruth's only sister, Anne, married Dr. Louis Hébert of Lake Charles.

Ruth Mouton was educated at Sacred Heart Academy in Grand Coteau. On February 21, 1920, she married Dr. Charles Edward Hamilton, son of a Confederate captain, George Carlisle Hamilton, and Josephine Gardiner. Dr. Hamilton has practiced medicine for many years in Lafayette and was long associated with the old Lafayette Sanitarium until it was superseded by the Lafayette General Hospital, of which he is a director.

The Hamiltons have three daughters: Ruth Elia, born November 10, 1921, wife of Henry Spence Turpie and mother of Charles Hamilton Turpie; Helen Carlyle, born September 2, 1924, wife of Charles Francis Bailey, and mother of Helen Carlyle Bailey; and Mary Virginia, born May 29, 1926, the wife of Joseph Madison Nelson.

Mrs. Hamilton has been a long-time leader in the preservation of the French-Acadian heritage of South Louisiana. She is the founder and first president of France-Amérique de la Louisiane Acadienne, and in 1954-1955 she served as vice president of the Acadian Bicentennial Celebration Association. Presently she serves as a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Throughout her lifetime Mrs. Hamilton has maintained a steady interest in current events and organizational work. While still in her teens she became interested in woman's suffrage and attended meetings held by Jean and Sarah Gordon of New Orleans, leaders in organizing movement throughout the state in behalf of woman's suffrage. Today, she is an active member of many civic organizations and a devoted friend of the University of Southwestern Louisiana.

To many individuals who have come to know her through the years, this descendant of pioneers of the Attakapas District has affectionately come to be known as "Tante Ruth."

KABAHONOSSE

by
Jacqueline Voorhies

In 1767 the Kabahonosse post was still in the process of being organized. The newly arrived Acadian settlers were a group of Catholic exiles deeply attached to their religious convictions. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that Louis Judice and his brother-in-law, Nicolas Verret who shared the position of commandant at St. James, would attempt to provide a place of worship for these devout people. However, the lack of evidence regarding the existence of a temporary church has resulted over the years in a variety of contradictory accounts. Only conjectures can be made as Lillian Bourgeois does in Cabanocey. She states that, "According to a report to O'Reilly in 1770, a priest was needed at Cabanocey. Supposedly this post had had a chapel served by a priest from the German Coast before that time, but there is no proof to substantiate such an assertion."

The correspondence of Louis Judice, however, contains proof that such a chapel did exist. On November 18, 1767, he wrote Governor Ulloa:

I have the honor to inform you that the Reverend Father Barnabé, pastor of the parish of Des Allemands, has spent six days with me, during which time he performed five Acadian marriages. As you know, sir, it is in my house that Father says Holy Mass and that it cannot hold three and four hundred persons, as was the case on the eighth of this current month. This is why the [Reverend] Father proposed to build a shed forty feet by twenty feet, covered and surrounded by posts, which could be used as a church, while waiting for a better place and where the Christian faithful could assemble on Sundays and feast days to pray publicly.

While waiting to have a priest like him Father Barnabé, I do not want to do anything without your orders. I humbly beseech you to inform me of what I should do. If my brother-in-law were not so far away from my house, we would have had the honor to write together concerning this subject, but since he is at a distance of a league from my own house, and since this opportunity is presenting itself, I take the liberty to write you alone. However, we should join together to speed up this building, provided

you have the kindness to consent to it.

The following year, in a letter to the governor dated July 2, 1768, Louis Judice informed him that the temporary chapel had been completed. No details, however, are given concerning the site. He reports that Father Barnabe has been to Kabahonosse to bless the chapel and perform two marriages. In the course of the letter he mentions that several of the parishoners have not yet contributed the required sum of two livres ten sols which was their church building fund assessment. He humbly begs the governor to issue a command to the delinquent parishoners to speed up payment.

The information contained in these two letters not only substantiates the fact a temporary chapel existed in St. James prior to 1770, but informs us also of the type of building, its size, and approximate time of its completion. The temporary chapel was replaced in 1770 by the first church of St. James and Father Valentine, formerly of the Opelousas post, became its first pastor.

MOURNING PICTURES

by

Gertrude Prince

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when there were few if any florist shops in south Louisiana, one was often hard pressed to find tangible ways of expressing sympathy to the family of a deceased person. Out of this situation arose the practice of making mourning pictures to memorialize the death not only of friends or relatives but also of national or international personages.

A piece of strong cloth--silk, cotton or linen--was attached tauntly to a wooden frame. A sketch depicting a mourning scene was penciled on the cloth. Somewhere in the picture was included the name of the deceased, the date of his death, and perhaps even a representation. This print was embroidered in very fine, minute stitches in somber colors ranging from black to various shades of gray, or in dark shades of tan and green. The result was a carefully made piece of work. The mourning picture was truly a work of love, because the making was extremely hard on the eyes, especially at a time when eye glasses were of very poor quality. For this reason not many were made and few remain to this day.